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[Translated from the French for the N. Y. TABLET.]

IDLENESS;

OR,

THE DOUBLE LESSON.

"There, I tried in vain to think of the wonders I had seen, the recollection had no power to overcome my sadness; I felt as though all around me were an immense void. To crown my misery I was ready to faint with hunger, yet I could not bring myself to call back the man who had spoken to me so harshly—I waited till my uncle came.

"At five o'clock he appeared, punctual to the moment. 'Well,' said he, in his dry, cool way, as he condescended to give me his hand, 'you have had a pleasant journey of it. How goes all at home?'

"Without waiting for an answer, he pointed to a seat at the table, and we sat down to dinner. The meal being over I felt much refreshed, and did my best to make a favorable impression on my uncle, but he hardly appeared to notice my little attempts to please him. Rising immediately after the desert, he told me in the same cold way, without the least appearance of a smile: 'You must be tired, nephew, bed is the best place for you—Peter will show you where you sleep to-night, and to-morrow you enter the college. You shall be awoke at seven; at eight we leave here. Good-bye. Try and sleep well.'

"And so he left the room, this time without shaking hands.

"This icy welcome formed such a dismal contrast to the fond affection lavished on me at home, that I could not but think of it with a desponding heart, young and thoughtles though I was. With a swelling heart I followed Pierre to a loft where he pointed out a bed, and then left me without a glimse of light. Slowfully and sorrowfully I knelt down, and, having said the prayers which my mother taught me, I lay down to sleep with a calmer mind.

"Nevertheless, when I appeared next morning before Mr. de Verval, I was still sad and dejected.

"'What!' said he, 'are you home-sick already? Never mind, that won't last long when you're once in college. Boys have no time there for fretting, I promise you. I suppose pour parents told you that you have to apply yourself very closely to your studies if you want to gain my good-will. It depends altogether on yourself. If you do not lay your mind to study, depend upon it, you will soon be punished. Make haste now and eat your breakfast till we get away.'

"I obeyed in silence, and a quarter of an hour after, we reached the college of Louis-le-Grand. It was on a Thursday. Being questioned as to my previous studies, I was placed in the fourth class. My uncle then paid a quarter in advance, provided me with everything I required, and I put on at once the college costume.

"I cannot tell you how I felt on finding myself thus suddenly metamorphosed, especially when I saw my numerous companions in recreation. Several ran up to me with that sprightly vivacity natural to youth; they invited me to join their play; I willingly agreed, and when I followed them at noon to the refectory, Mr. de Verval's cutting words were all forgotten—no trace of sadness remained.

"This circumstance may give you an idea of the lightness of my disposition. Unhappily it will not be the only proof of it. Thus, from the very first day, instead of seeking the company of the best disposed of my new comrades, I took up with the idlest and most dissipated. Many of them boasted before me of their cleverness in outwitting their masters, and I admired their dexterity too much not to try and imitate it. One of them, especially, excited my admiration, and to him I was wonderfully attracted from the first.

"This youth, whom I shall call Isidore, has had so large a share in all my subsequent misfortunes, that it may not be amiss to give you a sketch of his character.

"Though older than I, he was, nevertheless, more backward in his studies; not that he was wanting in quickness or intelligence, but because his idleness had been greater even than mine. Having a horror of anything like work, a stranger to all generous sentiments, if at times he pretended to apply himself to study, it was only for fear of being punished, doing his best always to appear naturally stupid, in order that his teachers might give him less to learn or to do. Thus, emulation, that noble ardor which excites us to excel in our studies or our labors, whatever they may be, was, in him, annihilated by that shameful love of idleness which has since brought him to the most abject misery. Otherwise, he was mild, supple, insinuating, already well versed in the art of dissimulation, and that fatal talent was in his hands a weapon ever turned against those whom he wished to seduce.

"I had the ill-fortune to attract his attention. We were born in the same province, which gave him yet another title to my confidence, and he made such use of it, that his pernicious councils became the spring of all my actions.

"It is worthy of remark that the wicked are generally anxious to have imitators: one would suppose they find an excuse for themselves in the number of their proselytes.

"Alas! I was too young and too giddy to make such reflections. Drawn gradually away from my duties, I neglected them all, or discharged them in such a way that, from the very first, I was ranged amongst the idlest and most dissipated pupils of the college. Thus, often as my uncle came to the master to inquire after my conduct, complaints of all kinds were added to the bad marks already received. In vain did letters from home unite reprimands with advice; on receiving them, I was much affected, and made many good resolutions, but soon the fatal influence of Isidore and his evil example made me forget all.

"What he applied himself chiefly to destroy in my heart, was the love and the fear of God, the only basis of true good, and without which man, were his intentions ever so good, floats incessantly amidst the shoals of life, where he at length perishes like a rudderless vessel.

"Before I had formed this unhallowed connection, sacred things inspired me with respect; my mother, as I told you, had given me a taste for prayer. Isidore turned this pious custom into ridicule; then I was left without strength or support against his evil councils, and my own inclinations.

"Six months passed thus. Since the day I entered college I had never once seen Mr. de Verval, for on holidays I was nearly always in punishment. One day, however, I was sent for to the parlor to see my uncle. I went down trembling, and blushing, not daring to raise my eyes even when he spoke to me.

"'Well!' said he, in a tone of the coldest and most piercing irony, 'I see you are ashamed of yourself; you are aware, then, of the extent of your fault, and feel how unwarrantably you have abused my kindness. Neither can you forget, I think, the poverty to which your parents are reduced, and the hopes they founded on you. Notwithstanding all this, setting aside the duties of filial love and of just gratitude towards me, you have braved all to give yourself up to the most degrading idleness. Well! attend now to what I say; I will not waste time listening to idle excuses: I merely come to signify my will. You have lost six months, six months which cost me a considerable sum. I give you six more to repair your fault. If I then have sufficient proof of your good intentions, if you shall have testified a proper zeal and application to your studies, if, in fine, you shall have escaped punishment for that time, I may yet repose some confidence in you, and continue to pay your expenses. But mark me well!—should the contrary be the case, and you fail in the conditions I have imposed on you, you shall immediately leave the college, and betake yourself to some trade, at which you must earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. My resolution on this point is fixed and irrevocable; so think of it! It is only for the sake of your family that I give you this second trial. May you come forth victorious! If not, you shall learn too late that no one braves me with impunity.'

"With these words, pronounced in a harsh, discordant voice, Mr. de Verval left the room, where I remained as if spell-bound. Passing at the moment was one of the ushers who had on several occasions manifested an interest in me by giving me excellent advice, unhappily too much neglected. Seeing my paleness, he thought I was unwell, and came to question me. I could hardly speak to him at first, being half choked with sighs and sobs. He understood me nevertheless, and urged me in the tenderest and most earnest manner to try and do better. He consoled me as best he could, made me promise to shun the dangerous company of Isidore, and to struggle against my own idle habits.

"This promise I faithfully kept for two whole months. Accordingly I made rapid progress during that time, and was never once punished. Never had I felt so happy. Supported and encouraged by the kind and prudent Deville, whom you have doubtless recognized already, I hoped to pass through the time of probation with credit to myself, and I no longer dreaded the presence of my uncle. But alas! my worthy mentor was taken from me. Notwithstanding his obscure position in the college his merits were not unknown. He was offered a situation as private tutor, with a good salary; he accepted the offer, and went to his home somewhere in the provinces.

"I was grieved at heart when the time of his departure came, and he himself was scarcely less so; he renewed his good advice, marked out a line of conduct which must have ensured success, and set out quite satisfied that I was in a fair way of doing well. Alas! this excellent friend had not yet acquired a full knowledge of the human heart; he knew not, above all, what wickedness can do to obtain its end. Isidore, that insidious enemy of my repose, had not lost sight of me. Forced by Mr. Deville's kind protection to keep away from me, he returned to the charge as soon as he found me again exposed, and with my usual weakness, I allowed him to get the upper hand of me and gradually relapsed into my former bad habits.

"I wish, dear children, I could efface from my memory this period of my life, for it was the cause of many evils! What shall I say? Drawn farther than ever away from the path of duty in which I had so lately walked with so much honor and contentment, I forgot my promises, my parents, even my uncle's threats, and the punishments began again.

"I was just in the midst of these repeated transgressions when my last month of trial came on. To complete my madness, I allowed myself to be drawn into revolt: it was the abyss which had been opened before me as I saw when they were about to put me in close confinement. My despair was all the more dreadful when I learned the name of the informer: it was Isidore, the very one whose counsels had ruined me!

"Oh! how bitter, how sincere was then my regret! But all too late; I was now to undergo the penalty of my transgressions.

"Mr. de Verval came to me in my prison. I threw myself at his feet, crying, 'Uncle! have pity on my poor parents! give me only another chance! leave me yet a little longer!—I will remain six months, or a year, or as long as you please, on bread and water, for I deserve more than that. But repentance is in my soul, and I am sure of making up for the past.'

"'Arise, and go before me!'

"Such was the answer I received. I had only to obey. We reached the college-gate where a hackney coach awaited us; my desk and trunk were placed in it by the porter, and we set out. During the rapid journey which we made, my despair broke out anew; I endeavored to excite my uncle's pity and obtain his pardon; he was inexorable, and silenced me with so much severity, that I was fairly overwhelmed and fell back almost fainting on my seat.

"A few moments after we entered a wide street which I afterwards found to be St. Antoine street, and where numerous furniture stores were to be seen on either side. The coach stopped at one of them; my uncle made me get out, and my baggage was taken into the shop. A man then appeared with broad, square shoulders, and harsh, though rather regular features. He saluted Mr. de Verval, and eyed me from head to foot.

"'So this is our young man!' said he; 'faith he has the cut of a good workman. My word for it he'll keep straight here; if not, I'd be bound to show him the way with an odd cut of the lash, and I'm apt to strike hard when I'm put to it. I hope things won't come to that anyhow.'

"'You have full power to do as you please,' said Mr. de Verval, 'he must be a good tradesman, since he would be nothing else.'

"I dropped once more at my uncle's feet, crying: 'Uncle! in Heaven's name, don't forsake me! Mercy! mercy!'

"'You only annoy me with your tears and prayers,' he replied coldly, as he pushed me away. 'Did I not tell you six months ago that my will should be irrevocable? You have audaciously braved me out; and now you shall undergo the penalty of your guilt. The step which I now take has your father's approbation. You have, therefore, no resource, and must submit to your fate.'

"Then addressing the cabinet-maker—'Mr. Simonnin, have you got those things which were wanting?'

"'Oh! yes, sir, yes; here's the vest, and the apron, too. The other things will be ready by to-morrow.'

"'It is well—I thank you for being so punctual. Now, sir,' continued my uncle, turning again towards me, 'leave off that coat, which you are to wear no more, and put on the clothes which suit your new trade. If you should one day do it honor by your virtues, perhaps I may remember our kindred; meanwhile, you have only yourself to depend on.'

"So saying, he entered the coach and disappeared. A long silence followed. For me, I stood motionless at the farther end of the shop, holding in my hand the vest which I was to put on. All at once it dropped from my hand, and I fell stiff on the floor. I know not how long I remained in that state, but when I recovered I found myself in the back-shop. A woman was near me, and she looked at me with so much compassion that I burst out crying, and felt much relieved.

"'Come, come, no more nonsense!' cried Master Simonnin, who was standing near the arm-chair in which he had placed me. 'It's all well enough for the first moment or so. To be sure it's hard enough to be made a tradesman of when one might be a gentleman, but whose fault is it? Now, there's no use in crying like a baby; the wine is out and must be drank. What's your name, my boy?'

"'Ernest d'Olbar, sir.'

"'Well, listen to me, Ernest: there's no use fretting about what has happened. It won't kill anybody to be a cabinet maker, for, after all, it's a fine trade. As for me, though I say it myself, there's worse than me in the world, for all you wouldn't think so to look at me. Ask Madam Simonnin there! If so be that my apprentices aren't lazy, I treat them well; they eat as we do ourselves, and as much as ever they like. In the morning, indeed, they have nothing but plenty of bread, but I give them two sous to buy butter or cheese. Then they get an odd chance now and then from the customers, when they go home with furniture to them. All that amounts to something at the end of the year: it may buy you a new cap to sport on Sundays. That is not the trouble, though, for as I'm to have the dressing of you, you'll have nothing of that kind to provide. So your pocket will be the better furnished. But with all this, mind again what I have to tell you: you must march right straight before you—if not, we must use the lash, which I'd be sorry to do. But I see by your face it'll never come to that between us. Let your uncle say as he will, I don't find you half so black as he painted you. Come along now, child! take courage! as the song says, 'Friends are always near!'"

"These last words of my new master touched me. I laid hold of his hard, rough hand, and pressed it warmly. He, in his turn, seemed affected; but unwilling to let me see it, he said to his wife:

"'Come, Toinette, give us our dinner. Show Ernest how to set the table, which he has got to do every day, and also to open and close the shop, and keep the floor clean. You have to see to the workshop, too, my boy, as well as the store; that's in the bargain. The customers must always find the furniture polished as bright as the sun, for if not kept in that way it doesn't take the eye. Every morning you must fetch a supply of water from the fountain and sweep the sidewalk. This, you see, is the drudgery that an apprentice has to go through—bah! I had my turn of it. When one gets to handle the tools well all that is over, to be sure. Then, all you've got to do is to distinguish yourself as soon as possible at the bench—there, like everywhere else, there is credit to be gained. For the rest,' said he, 'it is now Saturday,—until Monday you will have nothing to do but bring in the water, do the sweeping, close the store to-night, and such little jobs. But when Monday comes, you must take the jack-plane in your hand, and let us see what you can do.'

"If my heart was uplifted for a moment when I thought I perceived a touch of sympathy in Simonnin's rough face, the sense of my misfortune weighed me down more heavily than ever as I listened to this enumeration of my duties. I knew, nevertheless, that, with a man like him, reasoning or objecting would only make matters worse. And, besides, had not Mr. de Verval declared that my father gave his consent to this rigorous apprenticeship? The best thing I could do, then, was to submit, and endeavor to gain the good will of my patron by my docility and close assiduity.

"These reflections luckily occurred to me in the midst of my grief; they gave me strength to control myself so far that Simonnin thought he had overcome my repugnance, and from that moment I made such rapid strides in his favor that when evening came he offered to take me with him to the tavern.

"'Let the boy alone!' said his good wife, who saw my embarrassment at this proposal, 'teach him to work, not to drink: he can get along very well without that. Besides, I want him—he must stay here.'

"'Well, good woman, have it your own way,' aid Simonnin, 'I'm content. You have full power here, you know, and it's the least you may have the apprentice to help you in the house. Good-bye, then, old woman!—I'll be home at ten—good-bye, youngster! Go to bed at nine, if Ma'am Simonnin gives you leave!'

"When he was gone, I thanked his good wife, who with great sweetness and good sense proceeded to give me advice as to my future conduct. She then conducted me to a very small but clean room on the fifth story, with a pretty large window. Here I found my desk and trunk. When I was alone, I opened them, I looked at my books and copy-books which Mr. de Verval had not taken with my college dress, and the sobs which I had hitherto repressed broke forth then unrestrained.

"Oh! my children," continued Mr. d'Olbar, "you can hardly understand the agony of regret which then tortured my soul. But yet I see you do sympathize with the poignant grief with which I thought of my father, whose hopes I had destroyed. When we were parting, he said to me:

"'Ernest, I depend on you. The studies which you are to complete in Paris will obtain you admission to a military school, whence you shall come out with epaulettes on your shoulders. When I see that sight, all my woes shall be forgotten. Go, then, and may the Lord bless you!'

"Yes, these were the words of that good father; and I, wretch that I was! had forgotten them! Yielding to shameful sloth and idleness, and to bad advice, I had lost the protection of the only relative who could at all assist me, and *I* was consequently reduced to a state of manual labor.

"Overpowered by these late reflections, I was sadly turning over the leaves of my books, when suddenly a thought struck me. Ma'am Simonnin had told me that my day's work in her house was only to commence at seven o'clock, and ended at eight in the evening, except the closing of the store, which had to be done after that. Much time must then remain to me; I might profit by it to study my authors, to practice Arithmetic and its kindred sciences, for which my first master said I had much talent. By myself, of course, I could make little progress, but that should not prevent me from trying my hand; Providence, perhaps, would come to my aid, for it seemed to me as though this sudden inspiration came from above; I felt it deep within my soul, and I thanked God for it so fervently, that I lay down to sleep with a lighter heart.

(To be continued.)

THUGGERY IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

On Friday, the 6th of August, the following case was brought before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions of Kilmacthomas: A disbanded soldier, or pensioner, of the name of Butler, who had served in the ranks under Lord Gough in India, lately took part in arresting a deserter, and though the police had been chiefly instrumental in the "glorious enterprise," laid claim to the entire amount of the "reward." While substantiating his right to the monopoly, he stated before the magistrates that he had been commissioned to enlist recruits for the line, but found the game was up in that neighborhood as the sympaties of the people were in favor of the Sepoys who were fighting for their freedom, and directly opposed to the English, who were fighting for swag. Among other things he told their worships of a "gross case of disloyalty" on the part of a respectable townsman, which had occurred a short time before, which was this: A poor woman, residing in Kilmacthomas, having received a letter from a son—a soldier now suffering and fighting in India—had requested Mr. Edward Kennedy, a well-known and much-esteemed resident in the town, to read it for her. He complied with her wishes in the presence of a number of bystanders, and while so doing chanced to express his indifference as to the final triumph of the British army, which, indeed, was natural enough, considering the work in which they are engaged. Butler, who was exercising his function hard by, of course, considered those remarks derogatory to the coat he *had* worn, and told the magistrates that they were calculated to divert the minds of the enlisting population from the project of sacrificing themselves at the rate of a shilling a day; and, moreover, that Mr. Kennedy's case was not the exception in the neighborhood, but the rule. Upon this, the presiding stipendiary magistrate—one Orme—despatched the police to Mr. Kennedy's residence with a verbal ukase to the effect that he should appear without delay in his (Orme's) sublime presence, and that all who heard the above-mentioned letter read should be likewise dragged before his tribunal. In short, it was impossible for any petty sessions magnate to act the despot more tremendously in a small way. The first witness examined was the Widow Morrissey, the poor woman who had received the letter from India; and certainly if Orme believed he could stimulate recruiting in Ireland by his arbitrary procedure and the evidence which followed he was much mistaken. The woman stated that the letter was from her son, and possibly the last she should ever receive from him; that it was written *with blood abstracted from a dying man*, that *it told her the English troops were falling in hundreds before the Sepoy forces*, and that *there was not a man in the regiment who expected to quit the war with his life.*

Mr. Kennedy's crime consisted in his having remarked, while publicly reading this epistle, that many young men who joined the British army could find employment at home much more suitable than that of destroying their fellow-creatures who had never injured them. Orme, assisted by Butler, endeavored to extract additional culpatory evidence from the witnesses; but they all corroberated that given by Widow Morrissey, which was no more than we have stated. The magistrate then, to the surprise of all in the court house, delivered a threatening address to Mr. Kennedy, telling him that he had better take care of himself, and bridle his tongue, &c., and concluded this outburst of magisterial insolence and drivel, by saying that he reserved his opinion on the subject until he had "consulted with the law officers of the Crown."—*Nation.*

WHAT DICKENS LOOKS LIKE.

To the many who have long been familiar with the mind of Dickens, but who have never beheld him, a slight sketch of his person may not be unacceptable. Above the middle size, with figure slight and energetic, his head and face displays the highest type of humanity. We do not know whether the resemblance which his head bears to that of Shakspeare has ever been remarked; they are, however, exactly of the same order. That of Dickens is large and symmetrical, very high in the crown, remarkably broad in the forehead, which ascends in a lofty slope from the powerful ridge of observation along the brows to the largely developed organs of judgment, wit, and imagination. His face is handsome, the features clearly cut and strong, one and all of which are expressive of great energy of character. The charm of the countenance, however, centres in the large, brilliant, and penetrating eyes, whose power and beauty is typical of that magical faculty of observation, by which, in his earlier works, he has laid the basis of his fame. He wears a moustache and pointed beard, after the American fashion, but time is fast trimming the abundant locks which he bore when Mr. Maclise drew his portrait. Though he is only forty-six, his countenance bears the impress of age, and it is easy to read in the lineations about the mouth and eyes the chronicle of long years of persevering labor, of anxiety and care. If life consists in thinking and feeling, Dickens has lived twenty times more than ordinary men; and it is sad and curious to think that those traces of toil have accumulated during the years, and in the labor by which he was setting the world "in a roar." The eyes, which are as bright with life as ever, seem to defy time, and mind and frame seem instinct with unabated energy.—*Ibid.*

IMMENSE CONSUMPTION OF WHISKEY IN SCOTLAND.—It is a very singular fact that while the Scotch claim to be set down as the most religious and moral nation in the world, there is more whiskey drank, in proportion to the population, than in any other country of Europe. It appears from recent returns that Scotland, with its population of less than three millions, generally poor, proverbially cautious, and universally thrifty, consumes whiskey annually to the amount of upward of seven millions of gallons, and at a cost, duties included, which has reached of late the enormous sum of twenty-four millions of dollars a year, or eight dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the country. Contrary to what happens in almost every other case, even a duplication of the price has not operated to check the consumption, at least not so far as the knowledge and intention of the consumers went. In the year 1854, the duty on Scotch whiskey was raised from some three shillings and eleven pence to about seven shillings and six pence the gallon, in consequence of which the price rose from six shillings and six pence the gallon in the years 1851 and 1852, to eleven shillings and two pence in the two last years. This had the effect to produce in these two last years a reduction in the amount of whiskey which paid duty to the extent of some five hundred thousand gallons a year, but so far as the consumers were concerned they were wholly unconscious of any such reduction. They thought, in fact, that they were consuming more whiskey than ever. The dramsellers, to meet the rise in the price of the article, ought to have raised their charge per gill from three pence to five pence; but, for fear of frightening their customers, they did not venture on that. They raised the price only to four pence, but to save themselves from loss in selling at this rate they added a quantity of water double the amount of the diminution in the quantity of whiskey entered for duty; so that, although the consumption was slightly less, the consumers supposed themselves to have drunk more, having paid for a million of gallons of water at the rate of four pence a gill—all which they swallowed, supposing it to be whiskey. It would be curious to observe what might be the effect of an addition of three or four shillings more to the duty. Perhaps, by a gradual increase on the part of the dramsellers of the watery part of the liquid, the Scotch, under the idea all the time that they were still drinking whiskey, might be brought at last to put up with pure water.

WILLIAM BERNARD M'CABE ARRESTED IN FRANCE.—The French authorities have not yet forgotten the affair of Dr. Bernard and the attempted assassination of the Emperor in January last. An Irish gentleman who, unfortunate for himself, possesses the Christian name of Bernard, and who has been domiciled for some little time in Brittany, was arrested the other day in the lawful discharge of his avocations and committed to prison, simply because one of his names happened to be Bernard. The gentleman to whom I refer is Mr. William Bernard M'Cabe, the author of the "Catholic History of England," and very well known upon the London and Dublin Press. Mr. M'Cabe, it appears, is one of the "Own Correspondents" of the *Morning Post*, and in that capacity, assisted by the Paris correspondent of that journal, visited Cherbourg to describe the fete and pay his respects to the Emperor to whom he is personally known. Mr. M'Cabe was allowed to "circulate" about undisturbed, until at length the Mayor of some little town fancied he smelt a rat, and having in his mind's eye visions of the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and other distinctions, caused Mr. M'Cabe to be arrested, simply because his name was William *Bernard* M'Cabe! He was accordingly taken (at his own expense) to the nearest jail, some miles distant, and incarcerated until further orders. The legal functionary of the district was then sent for, who declared the affair to be a mistake, as Bernard was not the surname of the prisoner, but M'Cabe, "and that," said he, "is evidently some English name which nobody can understand!" He, however, declared that Mr. M'Cabe's passport was not regular. Mr. M'Cabe was permitted to return home after a detention of several hours, if not days; but no apology was offered, neither was he refunded the amount which he was compelled to disburse for a conveyance to jail, and for the pay and maintenance of two gendarmes to arrest him.—*Cor. of Dublin Freeman.*

THE CABLE CELEBRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[*From the London Times, Aug.* 31.]

We are in a fair way for another unpleasantness with our friends across the Atlantic. This time, too, there can be no *amende;* it's all come and gone, and it's now a matter of history, that when America was all enthusiasm at the success of the Electric Telegraph, we all took it very easily indeed. They have literally "piped," and we have not "danced;" for England and America have been "married," and the former has behaved as if wholly unconscious of the ceremony. New York, and every other city to the furthest West, went off into ecstasies. It was a dozen Anniversaries of Independence rolled into one. There were many salutes—three hundred and thirty-three guns from the batteries; a hundred guns here, a hundred there; a hundred monster rock blasts in the Central Park, and some heavy salutes from the top of the Astor Hotel. All the church bells were rung. Every house was illuminated in that extempore fashion which tells better than our own brilliant uniformity. All the world was out in the streets. There were the banners of every nation, and transparencies with sentiments, verses, puns, allegories and devices. The Agamemnon was the greatest of kings; Cyrus, the new, made a grander union than that of Medi and Persia; the cable had opened a new Field of usefulness; the Niagara and the Hudson had beaten the Atlantic, and the union of the two worlds—it reads almost like a profaneness—was actually ranked with the Declaration of Independence. The cable itself is declared to be the wedding-ring of the two nations, the strongest bond of amity, the deed of eternal partnership. But it is vain to think of beating our neighbors—now hardly transatlantic—at this sort of description. To wind up the day, there were volcanoes of fireworks, chiefly, as it appears to us, from the tops of the large buildings, concluding with the conflagration and destruction of the City Hall, from the roof of which the principal volcano had been discharged.

All this time we did not ring a bell, or let off a squib, or light a kitchen dip, or even walk out into the streets, or do anything whatever in honor of the event. In all England we believe that not one man congratulated his neighbor about it. We were all pleased in our own quiet fashion, and somewhat surprised at so complete a success coming so quickly on the heels of repeated failures. Of course, those who had shares in the Company were delighted to find the quotation rising from 350 to 900. The Queen did her duty, though as it turns out, only the first sentence of her message arrived in time for the first burst of American jubilation. The Lord Mayor followed. We cannot charge ourselves with having slighted the occasion. We sent one of our best men on board the Agamemnon on her first attempt, and he did as much as man could do to tell the fearful tale. It really would not have been common humanity to risk his life a second time in an enterprise of apparently such remote success. When success came at last, we proclaimed it in terms, as we thought, sufficiently glowing. Had we raised our key one note higher, we should have been thought proper inmates for a lunatic asylum. The High Church pulpits would have denounced our exaltation of the miracles of science, and our worship of progress, and the poor cable would have been forthwith stigmatized as an engine of Anti-Christ. The fault, if fault there be, is in the British public. It is not so intensely interested in this affair as the Americans are. There must be some reason for this. Without the least wish to show a slight, without being even conscious of it, we have betrayed a want of national sympathy very little in accord with so great an event. Among the future marvels of nature, Bacon predicted "communication by sympathy." The communication has surpassed even Bacon's expectations, but it is not with the expected amount of sympathy. This is a question which concerns both the Americans and ourselves.

In matter of fact, this is a greater event to the United States than to ourselves. They gain thereby instant communication with the whole of the Old World. With them it is the "union of the whole world," as one of their transparencies has it. We gain only the United States and British America. The information to be expected from these places will be chiefly interesting to merchants, who regard the electric wire as a convenience, or a necessity, and not as a new source of pleasure. In other respects American intelligence is often startling, curious, dismal and interesting as a matter of speculation, but without the sentimental interest which attaches to the events of most States in the Old World. Scarcely anything ever happens on this side of the Atlantic which is not associated with our reading, our travels, our acquaintance, or our pursuits. Every novelty is the next step of a train already deep in our recollection. This cannot be so much the case in a new world, which few of us have seen, and which we do not read much of.

The *Medical World* says that there is a mule now in the possession of a farmer near Ballinglass, Ireland, which had been employed in the transit of ammunition, &c., to Vinegar Hill, in 1798. There is a saying that a white mule lives longer than any other mule. Some years ago one of that color, on Col. Middleton's estate in South Carolina, was over eighty years old, and was still at work.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SPEECH AT RENNES.

The following is the speech which was delivered by the Emperor Napoleon at the great banquet at Rennes:

"Gentlemen—I have visited Brittany as much from a sense of duty as from sympathy with its inhabitants. It was my duty to become acquainted with a part of France which I had not yet visited; and it was gratifying to my feelings to find myself in the midst of the Breton people, who are, before all, monarchical, Catholic, and martial. The departments of the west have frequently been represented as being animated with sentiments differing from those of the rest of the nation. The warm acclamations which have welcomed the Empress and myself throughout the whole of our journey contradict such an assertion. If France is not completely homogeneous in her nature she is unanimous in her feelings. She desires a government sufficiently stable to remove all chance of fresh political convulsion; sufficiently enlightened to favor real progress and the development of the human mind; sufficiently equitable to welcome the assistance of all right-minded men, whatever may have been their previous political opinions; sufficiently conscientious to declare that it strongly protects the Catholic religion, while it at the same time accepts freedom of worship; in short, a government strong enough from its internal union to be respected as it ought to be in the councils of Europe. It is because I, the elect of the nation, represent those ideas that I have everywhere seen the people flock towards me and encourage me by their demonstrations. Be assured, gentlemen, that the remembrance of our journey into Brittany will remain deeply engraven on the heart of the Empress and on mine. We shall never forget the affecting solicitude which has been shown for the Prince Imperial both in towns and in the country, the people everywhere regarding our son as the pledge of their future welfare. I thank you, gentlemen, for having organized this meeting, which has given me an opportunity of expressing my ideas, and I conclude by giving a toast to Brittany, which is here so honorably represented. In order that its agriculture may soon develop itself, its means of communication be completed, its ports be improved, its manufactures and commerce prosper, and that science and the arts may flourish in it, my support shall not be found wanting; but, while hastening its progress in the path of civilization, may it preserve intact the noble sentiments which have distinguished it for so many centuries. May it preserve that simplicity of manners, that proverbial frankness, that fidelity to sworn faith, that perseverance in duty, and that submission to the will of God, who watches over the humble domestic hearth, as well as over the high destinies of empires. Such, gentlemen, are my wishes, and be you the worthy interpreters of them."

The concluding words of the Emperor were followed by a burst of acclamation.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, ATHLONE.

A correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* supplies the following description of the new Church of St. Mary's, Athlone:

"On approaching Athlone from the Leinster side, the attention of the traveller is arrested by what at first sight appears to be a venerable ruin, far overtopping the foliage of th e trees which partially conceal the lofty eminence on which it stands. Its high, pointed gables, with floriated crosses, mullioned and traceried windows, buttressed walls, chancel arches, and clerestory, possessing in their general outline all those peculiar characteristics which impart such an indescribable charm to the venerable remains of mediæval architecture.

"On a close inspection the visitor is surprised to find that what at a distance appeared a ruin, beautiful in its decay, is in reality the new parish Church of St. Mary, in course of erection, the walls being completed, and the precincts echoing the strokes of busy workmen preparing to cover the building before the approach of winter. The exterior walls which are of wrought limestone of the district, and which possess little extraneous ornament beyond what actually arises from the structural arrangement, present from every point of view a picturesque and varied *coup d'œil*. The church is cruciform in plan. The eastern windows are of a rich design of geometrical tracery. The transeps are lighted by lofty triple lancets of graceful outline. The west window is composed of five lancet openings decorated with slender shafts and deep arch mouldings, three compartments being pierced for windows and two being intended for statues. The roof will be of exposed timber work, of varied and complicated design, and surmounted by a floriated iron cresting.

"The church is 57 feet across nave and aisles, nearly 70 feet across transepts, and about 65 feet in height to top of roof. The tower, which is at present only the height of the walls, will contain a niche for the figure of the Virgin, with a lofty belfry, pierced by twelve great lancet windows, decorated on the exterior, and will be terminated by a spire, surmounted by a cross of gilt bronze, rising 175 feet from the surface. The tower and spire will blend into each other by graceful graduations, without the intervention of pinnacles or parapets. The spire will be also pierced with two tiers of ornamental lancet-windows."

Taking into account the comparatively small sum the building has cost, together with its large extent, it may be pointed to as standing alone among the recent Ecclesiastical buildings in Ireland, and as offering an example of what may be done with small means and an earnest will on the part of those to whom its management was entrusted. The beautiful design and detailed plan of this church were supplied by John Bourke, Esq., the talented architect of the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital in Dublin.

Capture and Death of a Spanish Bandit.—A letter from Seville says: "The famous Andalusian bandit, known by the nickname of Muselina, of whose exploits every traveller in the south of Spain has heard, has just terminated his career in a very characteristic manner. During the last month the police and soldiers have been upon his trail, but his wonderful power of disguising himself, and his numberless hiding-places, afforded him the means of eluding them and committing fresh crimes. But his time had come. He was recently traced to his birthplace at Estepa, where he had retired with the booty he had collected in the neighboring province of Cordova. On the morning of the 7th of August a detachment of the civil guard, the gendarmerie of Spain, searched the bandit's and several other houses in that village, but without success.

"A spy of his, who had been bought over by the authorities, insisted, however, that he must be in the place, and accordingly the officer in command of the guard, Don Francisco Lasema, sent away all his men except four, and resolved to make a new search of the bandit's house from garret to cellar. Leaving two of his guard at the front door and two in the yard, the officer entered, and finding a female who resided there he requested her to show him through the house, which she did with a politeness that boded nothing good. On arriving at a low windowless room on the ground floor he went in alone. The door was immediately shut from within, and a pistol discharged at him. Fortunately his face was merely singed, and he fired in his turn, but without effect. A desperate fight then took place in the dark, the officer and his victim striking at each other at random. In the meantime the guards outside made violent efforts to break down the door, which they did very opportunely, Don Francisco having already been wounded. The bandit then sprang upon one of the guards with his dagger and severely wounded him; after which the brigand himself was killed. The news of this bandit's death has occasioned no small joy, as he has been long the terror of the province of Cordova."

The Chaplain of the Oregon Army.— We learn that Father De Smet has received a despatch from Washington requesting him to join General Harney at New York as Chaplain to the army in Oregon. Apart from all considerations of a religious or spiritual character, there is eminent propriety ie the selection of Father De Smet for this position. It was he who first preached the doctrines of Christianity to the Northern Ultramontane Indians and he is consequently regarded with especial reverence by those tribes who dwell in the country which is the theatre of the Oregon Indian war. There can be no doubt that his influence over them will facilitate the realization of the purposes of the Government. In no part of Oregon is the "Big Black Gown" unknown or unappreciated. His influence over the Blackfeet nation is supreme, and the Flatheads and adjacent tribes are scarcely less submissive to his counsels. The Government has, therefore, consulted its own interests in his appointment to the chaplaincy of the Oregon army. If he shall not array these and other tribes on the side of the authorities, he will at least secure their neutrality. As we have observed, he is known among all the Indian nations in the United States as the Big Black Gown; and from the banks of the Rio Grande to the banks of the Columbia, that title is recognized. He will, therefore, be able to render important services in the pending campaign. The subjugation and not the extermination of the Indians is, it is to be presumed, the policy of the Government, and Father De Smet will be an efficient agent to carry out that plan.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The *Univers* publishes the following fresh treat of religious intolerance in Sweden: "In 1852, M'lle Sophia B——, a Swede by birth, and brought up in the Lutheran religion, entered the bosom of the Catholic Church. Three days after her abjuration she left Stockholm, and came to France, where she entered a religious community under the name of Sister Mary. Since that time she has devoted herself to the education of youth in one of the educational establishments in the diocese of Paris. On the 27th December last, her sister, M'lle Eva B——, died at Stockholm without children, and leaving no heirs but her two sisters, one who had remained a Lutheran, and the Catholic above named. A few days since an attache of the Swedish legation went to the Convent where Sister Mary resides, and requested her to sign a document to the effect that, having become a Catholic, she admitted that she had lost all right to the inheritance of her sister. Sister Mary, after having consulted the superieure, replied mildly, but with great firmness, that she could not sign such a document, nor voluntarily acquiesce in a law so unjust and so universally disproved of. She added that in refusing her signature she did not act from personal interest, but solely to protect the rights of her countrymen and women, and those of her co-religionists. The Swedish diplomatist was therefore compelled to retire without accomplishing his mission.

LETTER FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

My attention has been called to an article in some of our city papers, representing me as one of the parties in claiming, under a will, a portion of property to which one of the Judges of our Courts has established the exclusive right of the heir-at-law.

The object of my soliciting a space in your columns, is to state, that I have not entered or authorized any proceeding of a legal character in the case referred to. That so far as I know, the suit has been brought on by the Executors, with a view to discharge, legally, their own obligation. That I have no fault to find with the decision of the Honorable Judge who decided the question submitted to him by the Executors. That I know nothing, or but very little of the Testator, or of his heirs. That his fortune, whatever it might have been, could not tempt me to do anything which I should think unjust, or unlawful, or dishonorable. That in making his will, I think he committed a great blunder, so far as his own intention was to be carried out, in using the words "*for the good of his soul.*" That his lawyer should have undeceived him in regard to any such superstitious allusion (it being rational to suppose that the said lawyer was bound to eliminate everything calculated to vitiate the poor man's intention, under our laws and under the almost certain decisions of our judiciary.)

This is the 19th century; and it is almost out of the question for a man in disposing of his own property, to allude, especially in direct terms, to anything "*for the good of his soul.*" It is true that his Will could not take effect until after his death, and it is equally true, that after his death the property which he left could be of no use to his *body.* It might be (according to Catholic belief) to his *soul.* But Legislation and Judicial interpretation, have taken sufficient precautions against any such superstitious allusion.

I have no doubt, that in a general sense, Legislation is just, and in the present instance I am convinced, that the Honorable judge who decided the case, decided it both according to law, and according to what law makes to be equity.

I could not, however, express in terms sufficiently energetic, my utter contempt for any bequest or legacy, which might come either to me personally, or to the Orphan Asylum, or to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, or indeed to any charitable institution in my diocese which could involve, directly or indirectly, a reproach, or a meanness, on the recipient, or on the Catholic name.

✠ John, Archbishop of New York.

P. S.—I hope that those Honorable Editors who have published my name in offensive connection with the matter above alluded to, will be kind enough to publish, or copy this communication.

Progress of Catholicity in Russia—The Emperor.—Intelligence recently received from Warsaw, if correct, is not without interest. A considerable portion of the population of the provinces of Grodno, Minsk, Bialystok, and Podolia, formerly professed the Greek united religion; that is to say, while preserving the Greek liturgy, they maintain their allegiance to the Holy See. During the reign of the Emperor Nicholas these people were driven into schism by menaces and violence, but for some time past the Unitarians, as they call them in Poland, have been returning to their former faith. The menacers, angry at these conversions, complained to the Government, and the Emperor Alexander is said to have replied to them that the fact they placed before him was to be regretted, but that in fact they had only themselves to thank for it, and that it was to their own want of instruction, to the absence among them of good examples and of devotion to their parishioners, that this return of the people to the Catholic Church was to be attributed; and at the same time he refused to assist the clergy to exercise constraint on the inhabitants who thus returned to their former belief. The result of this toleration will be, it is said, to restore, at least, a million of souls to the Catholic Church.

Latest from India.—The latest telegrams from India show that the filibusters have not yet subdued the natives of the soil, and that the war goes on pretty much as it has been going on during the last twelve months. Mhow, we are told, has been plundered by the rebels, Tonk has been captured, Bloomghar has been attacked, Allahabad and Arrah are threatened, Maun Singh, a British ally, is besieged, in Behar "matters are in a most unsatisfactory condition," and the condition of Oude has not improved. We suppose this sort of news will be considered unsatisfactory by the Britons. They would prefer to hear that the rebels were all marching in by hundreds with halters about their necks beseeching their honors the filibusters to hang them; being however entirely uncivilized the rebels do not perceive the propriety of that course of conduct, indeed they seem rather to think that the best thing they can possibly do is to harass, cut down, shoot, and destroy those same filibusters as rapidly as possible, and the fellows are not without some reason at their side after all.—*Nation.*

An old man, about seventy-two years of age, named Peter Rogan, residing at Cooley, near Carlingford, was accidentally drowned in the Newry Canal, near the new locks, when returning home.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

A poor woman, named Margaret Duffy, aged twenty-eight years, was shipped to Belfast from Newcastle-on-Tyne, after having lived in the latter place for no less than twenty-four years. She stated that she lived in Newcastle since she was four years of age; that she was married to an Englishman, by whom she had two children; that she never applied to the guardians of the Newcastle Union for relief; but, her husband having been absent from home for some time, she was obliged, being unwell, to apply to the medical officer of the Union for attendance; and for no other reason than this she was dispatched in the first vessel, against her will, to the nearest Irish seaport.—*Northern Whig.*

A woman, named Emily Wyndham, came by a most sudden and lamentable death in her residence, Bond street, Belfast. The poor woman had been standing on a stool, in her own kitchen, reaching for something on the top of a press, when the stool gave way from beneath her, and she fell on her head on a cradle beside where she had been standing, and, sad to say, broke her neck. She expired in a few minutes after the dreadful accident. The unfortunate woman was the wife of a laboring man, and has left six children, the youngest being three months old.—*News-Letter.*

Armagh.

An incident of a peculiarly tragic character occurred at Lough Neagh, whereby two young ladies—the one Miss Maria Hunter, of Newry, and the other Miss Mary Jane Morrison, Derryhall—met a sad and untimely fate. It appears that the two young ladies accompanied a pleasure party on board the Shamrock, a small steamer, from Portadown, with the intention of enjoying a sail and visiting Shane's Castle. When just off the mouth of the river Bann it threatened rain, and they went below for shelter. Through the centre of a small cabin runs a revolving shaft, connecting the engine with the screw, and, when taking their seat, which, owing to the confined space, is close upon the shaft, the front portion of their dresses got entangled, and they were instantaneously dragged round, and ere the engine could be stopped their bodies were dreadfully mangled, so that death shortly, if not almost immediately, ensued. An inquest was held in Portadown on the bodies, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts.

Clare.

As Mr. M'Mahon, of the firm of M'Mahon & Leyden, Church street, Ennis, was driving on his car to Labinch, where his family were stopping for the season, he was suddenly seized by paralysis, and fell from the car with great violence. The unfortunate gentleman never rallied, but lingered till three o'clock the following day, when he expired. We also regret to have to announce the sudden death of George Westropp, Esq., solicitor, of Limerick, who was stopping at the sea in the vicinity of Liscannor. He was attacked by disease of the heart, and died in a few hours after.—*Journal.*

Mr. Dargan has it in contemplation to run a steamer from Foynes to Kilbaha, and construct a railway from thence to Kilkee, a distance of only four miles, to be completed by public subscriptions, without the intervention of an act of parliament.

The extensive railway bridge of the Limerick and Ennis line which crosses the Shannon at the Island Point, has been condemned, and is to be taken down. The structure will be replaced by an iron bridge.

Dublin.

Our illustrious visitor, Cardinal Wiseman, has been travelling rapidly over the country, everywhere receiving demonstrations of affection and respect from the people. At Athlone his reception was an ovation—from Athlone his Eminence proceeded to Parsonstown to inspect the celebrated monster telescope of Lord Rosse, and here again he was surrounded by thousands of people anxious to see him and to get his blessing. At Moate similar scenes were repeated, and, in fact, unless while his Eminence is being hurried through the country by railway he is never without an attending throng of persons anxious to do him honor. On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, his Eminence returned to Dublin from Athlone, where he had been on a visit to Mr. John Ennis, M. P. At seven o'clock in the evening he proceeded in company with the Hon. and Rev. Monsignor Talbot to the banquet at the Mansion House, given by the Lord Mayor in honor of Mr. Bright, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and to celebrate the successful laying of the cable.—*Nation.*

The following advertisement has appeared in the Dublin papers: "In consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the late and ever-to be-lamented Dr. Robert Cane, of Kilkenny, President of the Celtic Union, the publication of the September number of the *Celt* is postponed until further notice."

Kerry.

The Very Rev. Jeremiah O'Leary, who is for the last forty-five years in charge of the united parishes of Castleisland, Scartaglin, and Cordal, was installed Archdeacon of Ardfert, by the Right Rev. David Moriarty. His Lordship also conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on 440 males and females, and expressed his entire satisfaction at the accurate answering of the boys. He also visited the parish of Bally-M'Elligott, where over 200 children were presented for the same Sacrament by the Rev. C. O'Callaghan, P.P.

Louth.

A boy about twelve years of age happened to be playing with a piece of paper rolled up like a ball, throwing it against the wall of a house in West street, Drogheda, the residence of one of the borough magistrates, and who also holds the commission of the peace for Louth. He happened to be coming upon horseback at the time, and in seeing the boy playing with the paper against his house, he laid on him with a riding whip, and beat him in a very severe manner, remaining all the time on his horse. So great was the flogging that we understand the boy's father will take proceedings against the perpetrator of this somewhat striking mode of correction.

The farmers of Louth have got their corn cut, and many have it already secured in the haggard. Wheat, as we have already stated, is one of the best crops ever seen in the country; oats and barley are about an average. The potato crop will be a very abundant one. Good ones are selling in Dundalk at 4d. per stone.

Mayo.

Our distinguished countryman, Wm. Smith O'Brien, arrived in Westport on Thursday, Aug. 26, from Connemara, where he had been taking a tour of the Western Highlands, with the romantic and picturesque scenery of which he was highly pleased. He was accompanied by Martin O'Flaherty, Esq., and if it had been known that the town would be honored by a visit, brief though it was, from him, nothing would exceed the manifestation of popular feeling and enthusiasm that would have taken place on such an auspicious occasion. Mr. O'Brien is President of the Ossianic Society, and is actively engaged in the collection of Irish manuscripts and their translation and publication for the society. He subsequently proceeded to the town of Louisbourg, and thence to Clare Island, to view the Abbey, the last resting place of Grace O'Malley. The scenery of Clare Island is about the finest in Europe. A Louisbourg correspondent writes: "On the night of the 26th ult. our little town was honored with a visit by our highly distinguished countryman, the pure and uncompromising William Smith O'Brien. He was accompanied on his way hither from Westport by our revered curate, the Rev. Martin M'Hale, at whose residence he was entertained. On hearing the great patriot was arrived the people simultaneously rushed forth, eager to catch a glimpse of the noble descendant of Brian. In honor of their renowned guest, the inhabitants erected a large fire, and then began to illuminate their windows. Light followed light in rapid succession until the town appeared one flaming mass. Willing to testify their esteem for him who earned it so dearly and so well, they raised thunder shouts of joy and exultation that rent the welkin asunder and wakened the wild echoes of many a mountain dell. An Irish piper struck up several national airs, the liquid sounds of the national music floating in the night breeze summoned to the gay scene many a lad and lass, who, on 'light fantastic toe,' bounded along through the mazes of the merry Irish jig. In the course of the night the hon. gentleman, W. S. O'Brien, addressed the people in glowing and pathetic language, which it were vain attempting to describe, and which called forth loud and long-continued bursts of applause. The heroic chief visited the Rev. James M'Girn, P.P., Clare Island, the following day. From Clare Island he proceeded to Achill; and is now on his way, I dare say, round the northwestern coast of Mayo. May God speed the brave!"

No small excitement has been caused in Westport, by the finding of several old guineas in the rubbish which was thrown out of an old house in Bridge street, which was undergoing repairs. Upwards of ten of them have been already found, most of which were purchased at £1 each, by Mr. Ralph, watchmaker. They are nearly all in as perfect a state of preservation as if they were just issued from the mint, although the dates are chiefly from 1786 to 1794, during the reign of George III. As a matter of course, the joy of the fortunate finder was unbounded, and the heap of rubbish has been well raked up. Some of the people stayed up all night at work. On Friday, two or three more turned up, and the anxious excitement still continues.—*Tuam Herald.*

Roscommon.

The head and antlers of a deer of the elk species, now for many centuries extinct, were found in the Shannon, at Portrun Bay, by Andrew Martin, a boatman to Dr. Peyton. The antlers have, from lapse of time, been worn from the flaps, which alone remain, together with two other brow antlers which project beneath. The former extend six feet from tip to tip—the breadth of the head being one foot three inches—and when surrounded by the antlers must have extended five feet on either side. This relict of a thousand years lay at the bottom of the Shannon in seven feet of water, and at about 100 yards from the shore. The boatman saw it in sunshine and hauled it up. When he had it in his boat he got frightened at its supernatural appearance, and vacated his usual hammock in the yacht for that night to the new visitor. The head and teeth are perfect, and the animal must have stood eight feet high. We believe that there are but two other specimens of the elk deer to be found in Ireland.—*Messenger.*

Tipperary.

The employees of the Gas Company are actively engaged in putting up the gas fittings in the Court-house for the Clonmel Art Exhibition which opens on the 8th of September next.—*Examiner.*

The Government contribution towards the Clonmel Art Exhibition has been received. Nearly two hundred and fifty season tickets have already been sold, and some large cases of paintings and stanary have also been received; on the whole, the exhibition promises to be eminently successful.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

James John Shee, coroner, held an inquest on a child named Johnson, son of a farmer near Anacarty, who came by his death under the following circumstances: He was playing in a field near the house, and approached a young horse and seized him by the hind leg, when the animal immediately kicked him in the stomach. He expired in a few moments. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.—*Ibid.*

Francis O'Ryan, Esq., son to the late Francis O'Ryan, of Cashel, and grandson to Andrew O'Ryan, of Bansha Castle, has arrived from Melbourne to establish his claim to the barony of Caher, being the next of kin to the Right Hon. Richard Butler, Earl of Glengall.

The Mota property, county Tipperary, has been purchased by Captain M'Donagh, late 10th Regiment of Hussars; also the Slevoir estate, in same county.

Waterford.

A grand ceremonial took place in the Catholic Cathedral of Waterford, the opening of a magnificent organ, built for the chapel by Messrs. Hill of Euston-road, London. Long before the hour named for the commencement of the High Mass the gates of the spacious building were thronged by eager applicants for early admission. In due course, and within full time, the galleries and the body of the chapel were well occupied, as also were a number of seats arranged within the beautifully-ornamented sanctuary.

Miss Anne Carbery, in accordance with her usual kind and generous feeling of Christian benevolence towards the advancement of Catholicity, has purchased from the Nuns of the Presentation Order, of Dungarvan, their good will of the convent which they lately occupied, and given it gratuitously to the Sisters of Mercy, who were some time since brought here by her brother, Andrew Carbery, Esq., with the view of teaching and instructing the lower class of his fellow-beings in the principles of morality and Christian virtue.—*Chronicle.*

The wife of John Dornell, Comeragh, Dungarvan, was delivered of three sons and one daughter. The mother and two of the sons are doing well.—*Ibid.*

Wexford.

A mass of concrete, which formed a ridge across the tideway in Hantoon Channel, has just been broken up and removed by the powerful dredge boat, now engaged under the direction of our able County Surveyor, in deepening the bar. Beneath this hitherto impenetrable coating lies a stratum of mere gravel, which can be removed at the rate of thousands of tons per diem; so that we have every prospect, at no distant period, of seeing the capabilities of this most favorably situated port in a fair way of development. Already great relief has been afforded to our shipping, as vessels drawing upwards of eleven feet can now enter at times of tide, when seven feet was the maximum depth before the formidable impediment above referred to was removed. Two self-discharging mud barges, to attend the dredge boat, are in process of construction; and now that we are on the highway to progress we hope to have good news to communicate from time to time, in connection with the prosperity and happiness of Wexford, instead of brooding over our misfortunes and short-comings, whilst the busy world is in active motion around us.—*Independent.*

THE CORMACKS—GREAT MEETING IN NENAGH.

FATHER JOHN KENYON'S SPEECH.

On Monday, the 31st of August, a meeting was held in the town of Nenagh, county of Tipperary, within view of the spot where the brothers Cormack were most foully butchered, according to British and Landlord law, in May last. The meeting was most numerously attended, nearly fifteen thousand persons being present. The objects, as set forth in the call of the meeting, were for the purpose of the county "pronouncing its deliberate opinion on the facts connected with the sad fate of the Cormacks, and to embody those facts in a petition to parliament, seeking a searching inquiry into the case, and also into the method of administering the criminal law generally."

A number of black flags were displayed along the streets of the town, inscribed with the word "Justice," as also from the summit of the old castle of Nenagh, which overlooked the place of meeting. The chair was taken by The O'Donoghue, Member for the county Tipperary. The Rev. John Kenyon, P. P., of Templederry, was also present and delivered an oration abounding in truth and sarcasm, and which may justly be pronounced the speech of the day. Here it is:

The Rev. John Kenyon, P.P., Templederry, came forward amid loud cheering to second the resolution. He said the first feeling which he experienced at finding himself one of a meeting of Tipperary men assembled to petition the British parliament for a fragment of justice in a flagrant case of injustice, was one of shame. He was indignant with himself; he thought he never could have descended so low. Time was in Ireland when the priests of Ireland—aye, and the bishops, too—would scorn to petition the Saxon parliament. He was there to tell them not to put faith in parliament or in petitions. A fragment of justice they might chance to get; parliament might condescend to take pity on the fate of those two poor peasants. That, and that only, was just possible. If they expected more than that—if they expected real and substantial justice—they would be surely disappointed. The English parliament and the English government would not consent to that. They would give justice to their own people, but you are a people foreign to them; they have their heels upon your necks, and their hands in your pockets, and they have no notion of recognizing you as their equals, or of dispensing to you impartial justice. He would even demean himself so much as to petition for the little fragment of justice they now sought, because he believed they might possibly obtain it; but he would not deceive them by letting them imagine for a moment he believed any real and substantial justice could be had by that means. Justice was a thing for which the soul of man thirsted. All men loved justice, and Irishmen pre-eminently loved it. On the broad face of the earth stood or sat no being so noble or approaching more closely to the likeness of the Divine Creator of the world, the Omnipotent Judge of all mankind, than the righteous judge, fairly and impartially administering justice. But as man, with a soul capable of soaring beyond the stars, a soul working, loving, and acting within him, was the highest type on earth of God—what, on the other hand, was the lowest of creation? What was the meanest, the vilest, and worst of the creation? It was the ape or the monkey. Those animals made man ashamed of a semblance to such caricatures of himself. And as these creatures of humanity were the lowest and the worst, so was an unjust judge under the guise of justice disappointing the human soul and administering to it the poison of injustice, the vilest of creation, and a monstrous caricature upon that high ideal, that glorious earthly type of divinity, a just judge impartially giving even justice to all without distinction. And such an unjust judge, and such a vile man was that Keogh—(hear)—a man who, for his deadly treason to his country, if true justice were administered to him—not the caricature, the mockery of justice he dispensed in yonder Court-house, he would, years since, have hung upon a gallows fifty feet high. He was one of those that traded upon the credulity of the men of Ireland. They had been too long dupes, and he was one of those who, pretending to be their friend, stabbed them to the heart. They should petition parliament to hang him. They had the liberty to petition parliament, and let them petition to have Keogh hung. It wat not for nothing, at that time of day, Tipperary had assembled together. There was a practice in many religious orders that at the end of every seven years the members met together, and went through the ceremony, as it was called, of renewing their baptismal vows; it was a pious practice, and conduced to the revival of the primitive fervor of Christians. It was fifteen years since they renewed their baptismal vows of patriotism in Tipperary; they had not done so, he believed, since 1843, and it was time to renew them. During the dreary years that had passed over them since they last met in that neighborhood delusions had come across them and faint-heartedness. They lost trust in truth and in themselves; they drifted along helpless and hopeless whithersoever the waves and winds might drive them, and yet what was true for them then was true for them still. Truth never died, though it might grow old; they might despond and despair, but what was true fifteen years ago was true that day—that they had no hope but in themselves. They came there, then, in spite of all the falsehoods that had been daily uttered—in spite of all the Viceroys that had come since to delude them—in spite of all the flunkies of all the towns of Ireland, who pretended to think Ireland was prosperous, to tell the whole world that there was an undying sentiment in their hearts that assured them all this was false—that they were not prosperous—that they could not be prosperous—for what was prosperity if they could not be free. Therefore, let it be known to England, and to her Parliament, that no matter what the Derry flunkies, the Dublin flunkies, the Cork flunkies, or the Limerick flunkies might say, the men of Tipperary knew they were not well off, and could not be well off while Ireland and those who were in Ireland belonged to others. What was a man if he felt he was owned by another? What was prosperity to him? A man by baptism was born into the Church; they by being born into the world were born to be patriots; patriotism was the heritage of seven centuries that came to them from their plundered, murdered sires. They never could submit to sink down to the condition of the negro slave that felt not his degradation. They felt their degradation, and while they did no one should finally despair of them—

> For if they did but watch the hour
> There never yet was human power
> That could escape, if unforgiven,
> The patient watch and vigil long
> Of him who treasures up a wrong.

Let them treasure up their wrongs, and let no one take from them until God inspired them with the power and opened a way to right them. They had come there to renew their devotion to their country—to pledge themselves to their dear trampled country. They would not be deluded, but would understand their true position in spite of all flunkydom. Was he going to tell them the means of showing their devotion. Alas, no! They were sheep without a shepherd; they had not the Moses who was to deliver them. During the last 15 years one other vice had grown up very much amongst them, which before they had not to answer for. That vice was religious intolerance. Very different from that time, when it was O'Connell's aim and boast

that he had conciliated all sects, very different feelings had grown up. He was not there to explain how this had happened, or to say who was the cause of it, or who was blameless in the matter. But the fact was that religious discord had been forcing in amongst them. Unhappily the temptation had been yielded to, the feeling had spread, and produced, as usual, its bitter fruits. They were assembled there to state they were not bigots; that they opened their arms and their hearts to their countrymen of whatever religious profession; that they interfered not between any man and his God. Let them exclude from themselves this great temptation and danger. Let them do that, and pray with fervor to God, and wait with patience and fortitude. By so doing a greater object would be gained than by petitioning. Let them on that occasion condescend to petition parliament for that once —God send for the last time. If their prayer should be granted, let them remember it was an infinitisimally small instalment of justice, and, it might be said with truth, they had all yet to seek. He hoped they indorsed his sentiments, and he would bid them good evening. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put and carried.

GRAND BANQUET IN BALLINASLOE.

SPEECH OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN AND OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

The impressive and memorable proceedings in Ballinasloe on Tuesday and Wednesday, 24th and 25th of August, were brought to a termination on the evening of the latter day, when his Eminence was entertained at a grand banquet. It took place in Gill's Hotel, and the manner in which it was served was creditable in the highest degree to that well-known establishment. Upwards of 150 prelates and clergy sat down. The utmost enthusiasm and the strongest desire to do honor to the distinguished guest were manifested by all present. The Lord Bishop of Clonfert presided.

The cloth having been removed and grace said, the Right Rev. Dr. Derry rose and proposed "The health of the sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX." His Lordship observed that on such an occasion, and in such an assembly, their first homage was due to the head of the Church. It was only necessary to make the announcement and he was sure they would enthusiastically perform that duty.

Monsignor Talbot replied in appropriate terms. His Lordship again rose and concluded an eloquent panegyric by proposing "The health of the illustrious Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

The Cardinal, on rising to return thanks, would first observe that the kind and graceful manner in which the Bishop had proposed his health as a guest relieved him of much of the difficulty he should have otherwise felt in acknowledging the great compliment he had just received. Indeed, everything he had seen or had shared in since he came to Ireland, and especially since he came to Ballinasloe, was so impressed with kindness that the last mark of their respect, which he now desired to thank them for, could hardly surprise him. He should in frankness admit that what he witnessed, and what he had to be grateful for, exceeded any expectation he might have formed in England. He knew, indeed, what faith there was in this country, how devoted the inhabitants were to their religion, and how they inherited the love of their persecuted ancestors for the See of Peter. Yet, living in another country, where such scenes as had cheered and delighted them all these days past could not take place, he had formed no idea of the glowing warmth and the enthusiasm, of the piety of those mighty masses of Irish Catholics, whose cheers had scarce yet ceased. Looking back to the demonstrations of popular devotion to the Church which so happily marked the festive days, he could scarcely think of them as realities; he needed an effort to satisfy himself that what he saw was not a dream. He was not unprepared for finding a suitable Church erected in the town to which he was invited by his friend the Bishop of Clonfert; but here again his expectations were undeniably exceeded by the reality —a Church that may well be said to be artistic in its design, solid in its structure, and spacious in its dimensions—a Church admirably fitted for its sacred purposes, and bespeaking an expenditure such as many a rich city might not be willing to incur—an outlay of mental and bodily labor that can be understood only by those who, like the Bishop of Clonfert, have had to deal with the difficulties of such an undertaking. Here, then, again, said his Eminence, even my anticipations are short of the agreeable reality that I have been enjoying since my arrival. I believe I am naturally inclined to delight in such joyous manifestations as those I have just referred to a moment ago, and I should, perhaps, look upon it as a salutary dispensation of Providence in my regard, that my allotted sphere of action is in a country where such external influences are rarely, if at all felt. The sense of duty, the voice of conscience—not the cheers of a warm-hearted religious multitude—must exclusively prompt to its performance or repay me. In the morning I go to a church, offer the Holy Sacrifice, address the worshippers, or go through some other function. I leave the church and return home without any external indication to show that deep interest in what has been done, such as in Ireland greets the Irish Ecclesiastic at every stage of his missionary labors. It may be that sometimes a small knot of humble, yet cheerful members of the flock will group around the church door and smile their satisfaction, or perhaps even allow their gushing feelings to find vent in some religious exclamations. But I never need inquire whence those sympathizing Catholics come. I know well they are from Ireland—mayhap from Ballinasloe, or Galway, or Mullingar, but certainly from that country where the Faith flourishes in all its primitive verdure and fruitfulness. Such scenes as these that buoy up the Irish priest and the Irish bishop are simple impossibilities with us, and it may be well for me that they are, for with my natural inclination to enjoy them, I might be exposed to the danger of partially, at least, allowing them to take too great a hold of me, and thereby impair the disinterestedness of that sole principle of duty which must, as I am circumstanced, be on earth my motive and reward. But Irish Ecclesiastics, with hearts as warm as those of their affectionate flocks, are not in any such danger. Their entire identification of temperament and feeling with those to whom they minister saves them from it, and long may that mutual warmth, acting and reacting, continue to inflame their zeal, and love, and devotedness to the Catholic Church. The Catholics of England are deeply interested in the continuance of that glorious union that characterizes the Irish nation—the union of its bishops, priests and people. The fate of the Catholics of England may be said to depend on the Catholics of Ireland—not, indeed, because these come and form congregations and churches in the cities and towns of England—not because wherever they settle in England congregations and churches are established. Important as these advantages are to a country in which the true religion had almost become extinct, it is in another sense I mean to say that the fate of English Catholics depends upon their brethren of the Catholic Church in Ireland. The dominant power in the state may afford to disregard the complaints and remonstrances against the injustice of which still the Catholics of both countries have too much cause to complain, and vexatious obstacles to the free exercise of the Catholic religion may be maintained or introduced in despite of us, English Catholics. But no party that may have the administration of the affairs of the British empire can venture to treat with contemptuous disregard the just and united demands of the Catholic people and the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland. Let the priests of Ireland, then, act as they so well know how to act, earnestly, disinterestedly, and with fearless perseverance in maintaining their and their people's just, religious rights—in resisting all encroachments on them, in obtaining redress of the grievances which religion has still to contend with. It was, indeed, consoling and hopeful to see in the course of last year how the Catholics of both countries worked together with these views—to see the Irish members of parliament and the Catholic peers of England united in demanding for their religion what, as citizens, Catholics are entitled to. It will be amongst the most pleasing of the impressions left by my visit to Ballinasloe, if it conduce to foster that spirit of union between the Catholics of both nations—subjects of the same Sovereign, but still more closely allied as members of the same Church. The day now nearly spent is one to be marked with a white stone. Indeed, I shall never forget it. The incidents of it shall continue on my memory fresh as at this moment, and for ever shall I be grateful for the reception I have met with from my Most Reverend Brethren—from Priests, to whose deserts it is not neeessary I should bear witness, for their power, in word and work, is to be seen in the virtues of their flocks—and from the vast multitudes whose welcome still rings in my ears; and, my Lord Bishop of Clonfert, I shall surely not forget my obligations to your Lordship for having given me the opportunity for so much enjoyment. I was happy to have it in my power to oblige your Lordship, whom I so much respect, whom I shall call my friend; but you, my Lord, have reversed the obligation. I stand indebted to you, my Lord, and can only repay your Lordship with my abiding gratitude. (His Eminence sat down amidst hearty and long continued applause.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Derry again rose. I rise (said his Lordship) to propose the health of the Archbishop of Tuam. (Loud cheers.) I knew it would be unnecessary for me to say a word beyond the bare mention of his Grace's name to evoke that expression of your enthusiastic affection for our illustrious Archbishop. He is known to Europe; he is respected in every part of the Catholic world; but it is in his own diocese, in his own province, in his own beloved country, that he is thoroughly known, and it is here, at home amongst us, that love, and respect, and admiration of the Archbishop somewhat approach the standard of his deserts. I need not, therefore, tell you, my Lords and Gentlemen, that the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale has ever been the intrepid champion of the Catholic Church in Ireland; that he has ever used his great intellectual powers and his matchless influence with his countrymen in asserting their right to free and sound education; that he has ever been a shield to the oppressed against the oppressor. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Archbishop of Tuam then rose and said: Being here at home in my own province, I should have been content with joining in the united compliments paid to your Lordship's illustrious guest without being myself the object of any particular attention. You have alluded to my participation in this day's sacred solemnities. To be prepared, under any circumstances, to celebrate Mass in any place under the sun is a source of such happiness to the Celebrant as to absorb every incidental feeling of personal inconvenience or of distinction with which the offering of the Holy Sacrifice may happen to be associated. It is a gratifying circumstance to find that the reverend Ordinary of this diocese has brought to such an auspicious completion a work the progress of which he superintended with the skill of an architect and the drudgery of a daily laborer, and which so engrossed his most anxious thoughts that even by night they must have intruded on the hours of repose—and I have my doubts whether such unremitting toils and anxieties were solaced in a manner in which the labors of our sainted countryman of old, Virgilius, the Bishop of Salisbury, were consoled, who has left such a monument of his zeal and piety in the splendid cathedral of that city, and whose purse, during the progress of its erection, was endued with the rare virtue of never wanting any piece of coin that was required to appease the importunities of the workmen. The feelings of joy and exultation that filled the hearts of the worshippers who thronged within and around the temple this morning were evidenced by their numbers—a multitude so vast that St. Peter's of the Vatican could hardly contain them. Those feelings found a befitting exponent in the eloquent address of his Eminence the Lord Archbishop of Westminster, who, with singular felicity of language and appropriateness of illustration, touched on the various topics of sacred and of Irish history, as well as of natural science, as were calculated to lend an interest to a scene forming an epoch in our local annals that will long be remembered. To me it afforded no small gratification to be High Priest on the solemn occasion, to seal the work which, with such significant eloquence, was performed by the one and spoken by the other (cheers), and to ratify by the mystic aspersion of the Blood of the Lamb the sacred covenant which was this day renewed between the Almighty and His people. There is an eloquence in things as well as in words; there is much significance in ceremonies gracefully performed as well as in sermons beautifully spoken. The eye is a readier and more rapid conveyancer of inteliigence from surrounding objects than the ear. The Church adapts herself to the necessities of the poor, as well as to the artificial and fastidious requirements of the wealthy; she is a debtor to the lowly and illiterate, as well as to those who possess the largest and best-furnished understandings, and, accordingly, as occasion requires, she sometimes speaks before the high and powerful, like another Apostle addressing the assembled Areopagus of Athens, conveying to them lessons of lofty and mysterious wisdom, such as the most lettered—nay, even legislative congress—are seldom privileged to hear. And again, she is seen coming from her seclusion robed in her richest attire, which she only takes from her intellectual wardrobe on these magnificent occasions, which the glory of God requires when, laying aside the weeds of her sorrows and the costume of her ordinary occupations, she comes forth clothed in the vesture of her virginity, with majesty on her forehead and beauty on her brow, to confound and scatter the ungodly host who threatened her people with the fears of a cruel bondage. But whilst she does this on these rare occasions she neglects not the poor, not only giving them assiduously that catechetical instruction, without which preaching would be unintelligible and unprofitable, but also pouring a flood of knowledge on their minds, by clothing the walls and filling the niches, and adorning the windows of her temples with such a beauty of sacred representation, so pencilled or chiselled by the skilful cunning of her artists as to afford instruction to the heart educated, and beyond the powers of any language to raise their souls and hearts to Heaven. It is true that the church dedicated this morning is not yet furnished, except the chancel window, with those mute but eloquent instructors. but the indefatigable Prelate who raised the imposing structure will take care to supply the want, nor will it be long ere that beauty from within, which is the characteristic of the Catholic Church, shall be realized to his entire satisfaction. It may be that some strangers, prodigal of their officious criticisms of everything Irish, as they are deficient in correct information, may arraign the taste of the good Prelate for the site he has chosen for his church. Such flippant censors should first learn that the site was not of his own election; he was not the lord of the manor; he was, notwithstanding the boasted liberality of the times—and the boast is never louder than among those to whom such Christian liberality is an utter stranger—he was confined to the narrow nook in which, as was wont, the poor chapel stood aloof from the fear or the envy of persecution. Thus hemmed in, like another Gregory Thaumaturgus, who removed the projection of a mountain that rendered the intended area of his church too narrow, be literally thrust out the river Suc from its usual channel, on the banks of which his church now stands a striking emblem of the Church herself, amidst the vicissitudes of a world continually moving like the stream that glides along its walls. If in every city, as in every rural district, a church is the first want to be supplied, in order to give force to every obligation, how much more in Ballinasloe, the centre of that traffic in cattle, which now is becoming the busiest and most active commerce of the age? Fairly carried on, with a subordinate regard to higher and holier interests, it is a laudable calling, but the care of forefooted beasts should never supplant the feelings of humanity to those creatures formed to God's own image, and destined to a participation of the glories of His own kingdom. To prefer cattle-shows to the pursuit of agriculture, properly so called, may be a matter of taste with which we have no concern; and to prefer either to a discussion of those penal privations under which Catholics still labor on account of their religion, though it may be a matter of surprise, it is still but a legitimate excuse of that freedom which we all claim, and which we have no disposition to change, provided it is not taken for granted that our island is destined to be only a cattle mart to the universe, and that the misnomer of politicians is not to be so flippantly applied to all who vindicate the superiority of the poor over cattle, and contend, from the past history of Ireland, as the civilizer of barbarous nations, as well as her present stupendous influence in propagating the Faith, that the distinction of being the Island of Saints is still reserved for the Irish nation. (Cheers.) It is this excessive misplacement of the relations of duty that is to be deplored. The rage for cattle feeding seems to threaten us with something like an Egyptian idolatry when the worship of Mammon and of Serapis seem equally prized; it is well to have such a Christian temple always accessible to remind one of that Holy Victim to which the sacrifice of animals, once forming a portion of Divine worship, was obliged to give way. (Cheers.) We were all delighted with the manner in which the Cardinal sympathized this morning with the fortunes of the Irish Church and people, and not a little moved this evening with those delicate touches with which he has contrasted the intermittent gleams of sunshine that flit across the path of the English Pastor with the broad and continuous sunshine that cheers the Church of Ireland and flings its radiance round the heads of the Pastors of the people. I can well understand the force of such a contrast, and appreciate the noble feelings it inspires; it is no wonder that those who never view our Clergy or our people but through a glass, not always the most flattering, should receive far different impressions when they come in contact with reality. According to the cold or genial atmosphere we breathe, its buoyant or depressing influence must be corresponding, and it is, therefore, no wonder if a man who had transfused to his intellect the fairest forms, as he had to his heart the most spiritual affections of the Catholic Church, should find himself a stranger and almost melancholy in a land where the spirit of that idol of his soul was crushed and almost extinguished, and where its few votaries who survived, more or less the creature of external circumstances, partook of that silent and Puritanical formalism which took the place of that hearty cheerfulness which always animates the children of the Catholic Church—(cheers)—and animates them the more in proportion as they are free from those superfluous incumbrances of riches which, we are assured by high authority, drown men in many sorrows. (Cheers.) This is the secret of that high-hearted love of the Catholic people which manifested itself this day, and always manifests itself to us in the course of our ministry, and as his Eminence has been so pleased with his reception in Connaught, we can assure him that time, far from slackening the affections of the people to those who deserve their esteem, only rivets it the more, and when he again honors us with a visit his reception, we can promise, will be still more welcome and enthusiastic. The people have clung to the Rock of Peter with a tenacity only equalled by the easy reception of its faith. This has been the triumph of our Church; but there must have been something more than ordinarily noble in the dispositions that thus incline them to the Centre of Unity beyond the other nations that fell away. It was because they saw in that connection the security of the one thing necessary, and its forfeit in any deflection from that centre. With more than filial fidelity they cling to the Holy Father, and are jealous of nothing so much as free and unfettered communication with him, without any of these intermediate conductors who separate rather than connect, and who intercept the flow of paternal tenderness to the children and the heartfelt homage of the children to their father. If the clergy and people of Ireland are fond of traditional customs and usages they are particularly so of those connected with their religion. (Loud cheers.) They are jealous not to pass themselves or suffer others to pass the ancient boundary of doctrine, or discipline, or jurisdiction—and they mingle not in any political matters not connected with the interests of the poor, of religion, or education, and then only to repel the aggressions of those who officiously interfere in religious concerns that do not belong to them. (Cheers.) The clergy are impressed with the sound import of the saying of an august Pope—that Pontiffs should not be prying within the precincts of the secular palace, or princes trespassing beyond the enclosures of the sanctuary. (Cheers.) This maxim they loved to see carried out in all its subordinate gradations. They love not to put their sickle into any other man's harvest, nor will they permit them to cross forbidden boundaries. (Hear, hear.) These are the maxims that have kept the people so attached to their religion and its centre—and as long as they continue—as long as there is more solicitude for the safety of the vessel and the precious freight of the faith which it carries, than even to the temporal comfort of the crew or of the preservation of its temporal cargo—a matter of more secondary importance—as long as the solidity and soundness of its timbers are more prized than its superficial decorations, so long shall the bark of Peter move triumphant, as it has hitherto done, through the most adverse winds and through the angriest waters. (Loud and continued cheering.)

At the termination of the Archbishop's address the health of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Derry and of the High Sheriff were given and responded to, shortly after which the company separated.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Russian Squadron at Spithead.—The Russian steam corvettes have arrived at Spithead. They comprise the Rindee, with the commodore's flag of the commandant of the Russian squadron, and aide-de-camp to the Emperor, captain of the line-of-battle ship, Topoff. Captain Andreef; Griden, Captain Strumiloff, and Oprichnew, Captain Fedorovsky, from Cronstadt, bound for the Mediterranean. The Russian commodore's ship fired a royal salute, which was instantly returned with the like number of guns from the garrison battery. The same compliment was paid to the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and equally returned from the Victory flag ship. In the afternoon the Russian commodore pulled into Portsmouth Harbor, and went on board the Victory, upon which the Russian flag was hoisted at the fore, and saluted with nine guns. The compliment was immediately returned, gun for gun, from the Rindee. An application has been made for the Russian corvettes to go into Portsmouth Harbor to repair defects to their machinery.

The Sea Gull and the Telegraph Cable.—A very curious incident occurred when the paying out commenced in mid-ocean. The splice had been made, and the cable was being lowered over the sterns of the vessels, when, a little before it touched the water, a sea gull, fatigued, no doubt, after a long flight, perched on it, and his claws getting fast in the tar with which the cable was coated, he was unable to extricate them, so that he was dragged down under the water and drowned. He made desperate efforts to save himself, but to no purpose, as he stuck fast, and when he found himself going down his despairing screams sounded far across the waters. The strangeness of the occurrence, and the terrible agony of the poor bird, caused some sensation on board the vessels.

An Intelligent Jury.—The inhabitants of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, have covered themselves with glory. A jury of "respectable inhabitants," summoned by Mr. Taylor, the coroner, held a solemn court of inquiry the other day, to ascertain by what means a person named Jagger, of Flockton, near Wakefield, came by his death. It appears that the body of the unfortunate man was found lying in a ditch with the head off, and that on further search "the head was found buried in a hole about two yards below." On this state of facts being submitted, the jury deliberated, and, after an hour's consultation, returned the following intelligent verdict: "That the deceased was found dead, having probably committed suicide."

A Romantic Story Spoiled.—The English, and many American papers, have published a long and interesting story of a young English woman, who had a miraculous escape from death at the time of the Cawnpore massacre, and wandered about with the Sepoys for months afterwards, having been saved from death by a pretended adoption of the Mahomedan religion. The whole statement, it now appears, was a hoax, by two Mahomedan girls upon the minister who sent the account to the London *Times*, in which paper it was first published.

Lord's Day not Sabbath.—In all Roman Catholic countries the first day is called the Lord's Day (Dominica), and the seventh the Sabbath (Sabbate). This seems certainly to be the correct designation. Can your readers tell me why so many pertinaciously call the Lord's Day by the Jewish name Sabbath, when it first became the practice?—*Notes and Queries.* [Hume says that the practice arose amongst the English Puritans in the reign of Charles I., and was part of their general affectation of Judaistic forms of speech.]

Eight Hundred Sheep Poisoned.—Mr. Bird, farmer, at Burton, near Bamburgh, has sustained a heavy loss in a singular manner. He had a flock of 867 sheep, which were recently "dipped" in a chemical solution used for destroying ticks, &c., &c., and then turned out to grass. It is supposed that this solution was washed off the sheep by a shower of rain and fell upon the grass, which being eaten by the sheep poisoned them, as they began to die on the 16th ult., and on the 21st ult. only 26 out of the flock of 867 remained alive.

The Balaklava Charge.—A number of horses belonging to the officers of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons were brought to the hammer the other day in London, and among them the horse on which Captain Nolan received his death wound in the memorable charge at Balaklava. It was purchased for the Earl of Cardigan for 200 guineas. It is an Arabian horse, one of the very best of that description, and is eight or nine years of age.

A Centenarian Reaper.—As Mr. Watson's reapers were at work in a wheat field, in the parish of Leamington. Hasting, near Rugby, Samuel Cleaver, parishioner, in the 101st year, visited them, and taking a sickle in his hand reaped a sheaf of wheat, tied it up, and sat down on the sheaf. After partaking of some refreshment the old man sang one of the songs of his youth, some eighty years ago.

By the death of Mr. Hobson, of Calcutta, a youth now in the employ of a printer in London, is suddenly put into possession of more than a million and a-half sterling. It is said the young man had no previous knowledge of his relation, except as to having once heard his mother say she had a brother in India.

The hedge rows and woods in the neighborhood of Durham are this year heavily laden with hazel nuts; in fact, the "clusters" are hanging in such profusion in some places that they have a close resemblance to a hop garden.

FRANCE.

Death of a Miser.—One of those singular characters rarely met with now except in plays and novels—a *bona fide* miser—has just died at Lyons at an advanced age. The parsimony of the man was excessive. Although possessed of property to the value of three millions, he denied himself the commonest necessaries of life, and reduced his total expenditure for all the year to threepence halfpenny a day! He had no fewer than five houses in Lyons, but, instead of occupying one, or a portion of one, had a sort of dog kennel constructed under the staircase, and made that until recently his home. The unhappy old man would tear off the blank corners of bills posted up in the street, and use the paper to write receipts upon for the rent paid to him by his lodgers. He purchased his own food at the market, buying the very cheapest articles, with an utter indifference as to their quality or freshness. The latter days of this Harpagon were sadly troubled. The old man had some nephews, who, in the natural course of things, would have succeeded to his property. One night he dreamed that these scapegraces had already come into possession of their inheritance, and that they were squandering it away with the utmost recklessness. The vision had such an effect upon his mind that the next morning he called before him a woman who had recently boarded and lodged him for his threepence halfpenny der day, and offered to make her his heiress. She declined, alleging the superior claims of his relatives. But the miser had determined to leave all to her; and when his will was opened the other day, it was found that he had done so. If the testament should be undisputed, the lucky woman will find herself worth an income of from £3,000 to £4,000 a year.

Queer.—One of the most remarkable facts recorded by M. Boudin is the immunity which towns, especially the larger and more populous ones, enjoy from accident to life by lightning. Thus between 1800 and 1851 not a single death was recorded from this cause in Paris; and in 1786 it was calculated that out of 750,000 deaths in London during thirty years only two had been produced by lightning. Comparing these numbers with the total number of deaths from this cause, and with the fact that twenty-five per cent. of all happen under trees, he holds it reasonable to conclude "that lightning finds more victims in the open country than in cities." The average annual number of deaths by lightning in France, from 1835 to 1852, inclusive, was seventy-two. In 1835 there were 111.

The *Univers* contains the following observations on the influence of the Clergy in France: "There is nobody in France either so respected, so united, so enlightened, or if we except the army, so numerous as the incomparable body of the Clergy. By the people, whence they issue, the Clergy effect gigantic works; they have everywhere built churches, convents, hospitals and schools, and fed, impoverished as they are, more than half the poor of the country. They preach, they write and they teach; and it is the nation itself, and not an act of usurpation, which, after a long and violent struggle, has given them a place in public instruction. All the influence possessed by this body has been acquired through public opinion. Some political men do not remark this; they confine their attention to certain journals and academicians, and do not reflect that the actual state of the Catholic religion is a certain sign that public opinion, in harmony with events, has shaken off the yoke of Voltarianism. The speech pronounced by the Emperor at Rennes gives these politicians a proper lesson, and loudly points out to them where lies the future welfare of France and of the world."

The Empress Eugenie, says the *Patrie*, in one of her drives in the Bois de Vincennes before 1856, several times remarked a statue of the Virgin fixed in a wall near the site now occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty at the moment she became pregnant, made a vow that if Providence blessed her with a son, she would erect a chapel on the spot. This vow has been religiously kept, and on the 15th, the *fete* of the Assumption, the building was inaugurated with great solemnity. The statue which was the origin of the vow has been placed in the chapel, and under it is the following inscription: "The Empress Eugenie, in a promenade through the Bois de Vincennes, having passed before an image of the Virgin, made a vow that if God blessed her with a son she would erect a chapel in His honor. This chapel was terminated in 1858."

The *Phare de la Loire* of Nantez, of the 19th August, says: "Our countryman, General Lamoriciere, arrived here two days ago, and left on the following day for the estate he has at St. Philibert, and where he is about to erect a monument to the memory of his son."

The *Moniteur* publishes the official return of the receipts of the French railways for the first six months of the present year. They amount to 199,610,221 francs, being an increase of 1,954,426 francs on the corresponding period of 1857.

The Emperor and Empress have returned from their tour in Normandy and Brittany to the capital, having been most loyally received by all classes in their tour.

The sound of the Cherbourg guns were heard a distance of 85 miles!

SPAIN.

Wreck and Loss of Life in the Bay of Biscay.—As the Santander Bilbio, a steamer which plies between Santander and Bilboa, was proceeding from the former to the latter place, with 75 passengers, she ran with violence on a rock near Point Gurfante, to the northwest of Noja, and soon went down. The passengers collected in dismay at the stern, and an officer of the Spanish navy, Captain Amusategui, who happened to be on board, proceeded, with the assistance of some sailors, to lower one of the boats. About 15 persons were safely embarked in this boat, but 15 or 16 others rushed in terror to another boat before it was properly unloosed, and this caused it to capsize, all of them falling into the sea. Four of them were picked up, the rest were drowned. The first boat having landed its passengers returned to the wreck and took off others, and another boat also put off to render assistance. It is believed that all the passengers and crew were saved, except the 11 or 12 mentioned. One of the persons rescued was found clinging to the screw of the steamer; another was picked up in the sea.

The End of an Aeronaut.—M. Poitevin, the intrepid aeronaut, whose excursions on horseback caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

Letters of the 19th ult. from Madrid speak of a rumor current amongst the aristocratic circles that the marriage of the Duke of Malakoff and the daughter of the Marquis Panega has been definitely arranged. The bride is about twenty-six, and surpassingly beautiful, and the very type of an Andalusian gentlewoman.

The semi official *Correspondancia* says that the despatch of the projected Franco-Spanish expedition against Cochin China had been delayed by the French being engaged in Canton and in the Peiho; but that the Spanish troops at Manilla were ready to embark at a moment's notice. The Countess de Lucena (wife of O'Donnell) had left for France.

The robberies committed by Riff pirates, on the coast of Morocco, are to serve as a pretence for a Spanish expedition, and the town of Manilla has been chosen as the point of landing for the enterprise which is to leave Cadiz shortly.

Two very rich mines have been discovered in Catalonia—one of gold, the other of lead.

PORTUGAL.

The official *Gazette* has published the edicts by which the Government authorizes the introduction into Portugal of the French Sisters of Charity, and also the petitions relative to the same asking the permission of the Government for their introduction. This question still continues to agitate the public mind, and to afford a theme of daily comment to the press.

The reports of the vintage still continue favorable, and there is now no doubt that a considerable quantity of wine will be made this year as well in the neighborhood of Lisbon as in that of Oporto.

ITALY.

Archæological Research in Naples.—A letter from Naples gives some account of the archæological researches now going on in the kingdom of Naples. By order of the King Chevalier Bonucci has visited the ground of the battle of Cannæ, and has brought up a a quantity of coins and other articles found there by the peasants of the neighborhood. At some distance from this spot, near a monastery of Basilian Monks, a peasant some time ago found a precious deposit of nearly 100,000 small gold pieces of the time of the Emperor Theodosius and his first successor; this treasure was contained in amphoræ of sandstone. Chevalier Bonucci has succeeded in saving a considerable number of these coins from the crucible, and enriching the Museo Borbonico with them. This treasure, it is believed, was buried a short time before some of the great battles which were fought there between the Greeks and the princes of Benevento.

Discovery of Ancient Pictures.—Several fine fresco paintings belonging to the period of Giotto, and attributed by connoisseurs to the pencils of either Agnolo Gaddi or Spinello Aretino, have just been discovered at Florence, in the convent of Carmelite monks, by two of the inmates, who, with great patience and perseverance, removed the whitewash with which they were covered, without injuring them in the least. They represent passages in the life of St. Cecilly, and Sts. Valerain, Tiburtius, and Urban.

Lighting Rome with Gas.—We have before now (says the *Builder*) noticed the satisfactory progress of the enterprise of lighting Rome with gas, and we learn that the Pope has named the indefatigable *gerant* and engineer of the company, Mr. James Shepherd, "Chevalier of the Order of Pio Nono."

AUSTRIA.

The Cologne *Gazette* says: "During the late military manœuvres at the Camp of Neunkirchen, near Vienna, an incident took place, the motives of which have not yet been cleared up. The Hungarian Regiment, Don Miguel, fired ball cartridges at a German Regiment drawn up in front of it, killing three men and seriously wounding eight others." A private letter of the 14th ult. gives some explanation of this affair: "It appears that in an order of the day lately published, General Degenfeld praised the good conduct of a regiment of infantry of Bohemia at the expense of another regiment composed of Italians and Hungarians. The latter are said to have been much enraged at this circumstance, and did not hesitate to revenge what they call an insult offered to their corps and to their nationality. For want of balls, they loaded their muskets with stones; the result was, as stated, that several men of the other regiment were killed and a great number severely wounded."

It is expected at Vienna that an amnesty will be granted in celebration of the birth of a son to the Emperor.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.—A letter from this capital gives some details concerning the journey of the Emperor Alexander. Accompanied by the Empress, he left his capital for Moscow, proceeding to Nijni Novogorod, where the great fair, which usually attracts more than 100,000 persons, is now being held. On their return to Moscow, the Empress goes back to St. Petersburg, and the Emperor proceeds to Warsaw, where he is expected about the 15th of Sept. His route thence to St. Petersburg will be by Knowno and Wilna, and he is to be back there early in October. The same letter supplies a statistical document in proof of the intellectual progress of Russia. It states that, in 1857, 1,425 original works and 201 translations were published in that empire. Compared with the population the number is not large, but it is more than thrice as great as it was a few years ago. The number of books imported from abroad in 1857 was estimated, by the censor's returns, at 1,613,862 volumes, of which 3,547 were forbidden and re-exported.

Behring's Straits.—The laying down of the transatlantic cable having succeeded, a work of scarcely less importance is about to be undertaken by Russia. We learn from good authority that the Russian government has been for some time past in negotiation with the English Transatlantic Company for laying down a cable by Behring's Straits, and that the conclusion of the affair has only been delayed in consequence of the repeated failures in laying down the transatlantic cable.

Navigation of the Black Sea, &c.—Not many months ago a company, called "The Steam Navigation Company of the Black Sea," was established in Russia, with a capital of £1,600,000. From a report just made by the directors, it appears that this company already possesses eighteen steamers, and has established agencies in all the ports of the Black Sea, of Syria and of the Levant.

At Lublin, in Russian Poland, a tiger and two hyenas lately escaped from a travelling menagerie, and sought refuge in the woods of Belzyce and Konopnica, in the neighborhood. Several animals were subsequently torn to pieces by the tiger, and the terror which prevailed was so great that the inhabitants dared not go to the fields to reap the crops. A number of soldiers had been sent to surround the wood and kill the animals.

A private despatch from St. Petersburg says the Chinese Empire is to be opened to foreigners, and that the left bank of the River Amoor is henceforth to form the boundary of Russia and China.

Thurgau.—A parish of the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, has just given an admirable example of religious tolerance. A new Protestant pastor had to be appointed at Frauenfeld, where the Protestant and Catholic religions have about an equal number of followers. The reception took place with a certain degree of pomp. The young Catholic girls assisted the Protestant maidens in making crowns and garlands. The Catholic clergy went to meet the new pastor; a choir of men composed of Catholics and Protestants, headed by a Cure, sang the hymns, and to terminate the *fete* the principal citizens of the locality assembled at a grand banquet.

Chinese Idol-worship in Australia.—Among the novelties of recent introduction into South Australia is the erection of joss-houses for the Chinese idol-worship. One at Yass is spoken of as a large tent, fitted up with calico in gaudy colors, and trumpery ornaments of various kinds.

Schiller's House.—Germany is apparently not much alive to the glories of fatherland, as Schiller's house (where he was born), at Marbach, is sought to be purchased; but of the 4,000 florins requisite, only 270 have been subscribed.

Songs have seldom been employed but for more or less useful or agreeable purposes. An exception presents itself in a case at the Dutch town of Tilborg, the populace of which lately broke out into insurrection, because the local authorities would not allow some vocal members of the mob to sing a song highly insulting to a resident family. It took fifty armed soldiers to suppress the outbreak, and the returns of the fray are two killed, several wounded, and many taken prisoners.

The London *Critic* says: "A valued correspondent calls attention to the fact that the centenary anniversary of Robert Burns' birth occurs on the 25th January, 1859, and asks whether the opportunity ought not to be seized for holding a grand Burns anniversary on that day."

The notorious horse Cruiser has been so completely subdued by Rarey that he is announced to appear at the Alhambra, in London, as a circus performer.

Dr. Livingstone had arrived safely in Zambesi river, and was ascending it in his steam launch.

HOME MISCELLANY.

A Chicago Transaction.—A produce operator from Watertown (N. Y.), watching the signs of the times, and arguing that when wheat was down to sixty cents, and corn thirty-five to forty in Chicago, they could not get much lower, went to the grain city and invested his pile, some $30,000, all in "stub-tail" corn. This corn is last year's Illinois growth, and is called "stub-tail" because about one-third of it is rotten, fit for nothing but to make rot-gut whiskey. He bought it at a very low figure, and had it all put into one pile in a big warehouse, where it was to wait a "rise." Several days elapsed and there was no inquiry for "stub-tail." He played billiards, rode around the city, and occasionally took a "nipper" by way of keeping his courage up. At length he was informed that his corn was *heating*. He examined the pile and found it "hot as *hades*." Supposing it was all up with him, he went off on a "bender," and for thirty days he did not know "stub-tail" from A No. 1 corn. At length he blowed out, cooled off, and upon examining his corn again found that it had cooled off also, and without damaging it a whit. He opened his eyes to the market reports and found his corn had so risen in price that he found no difficulty in selling it at a good round profit of *eleven thousand eight hundred dollars*. Had he remained sober, he probably would have sold it at a sacrifice. So much for a Chicago spree. No wonder, with such luck, that the operators in that fast town should ocasionally imbibe.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.

Movement for a New State.—A meeting was held at Ontonagon on the 25th ult., composed of delegates from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and from those portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota bordering on Lake Superior, for the purpose of considering the propriety of the formation of a Territory out of the Lake Superior region, belonging to the three States, to be effected by the recession of lands to the general government. The reasons assigned for the movement are the distance of those regions from the capitals of the different States to which they belong, the difficulty of getting to them, their virtual disfranchisement in many elections and the difference of interest and occupations. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the Legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, urging upon them the propriety and necessity of a grant to the general government of their Territory bordering on Lake Superior for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants to form a new Territory. So far as Michigan is concerned, the Detroit *Press* says: "It is certain that the people of the Lower Peninsula would not consent to lose so valuable a portion of the State." Even if the three States consent, Congress may refuse to accept the Territory.

Deep-Sea Soundings.—Some persons are surprised at the statement that the water upon the telegraphic plateau between Trinity and Valentia Bays is from two to three miles deep in its deepest parts, having been told that there it is comparatively shallow. A comparison of deep-sea soundings will show that the idea of its shallowness is correct, when measured by the almost incredible abysses to which the plummet has been sent. Lieut. Berryman, in 1853, made a sounding in the Atlantic ocean 39,600 feet in depth, equal to a little over 7 1-4 miles; and Captain Denham, of the British Navy, has obtained soundings of the vast depth of 46,236 feet, or about 8 3-4 English miles. The highest mountains upon the globe might be hurled into these immense chasms and still leave a vast ocean above their tallest peaks. The giant Himalays, that overtop all other mountains, would be swallowed as easily as the Alps. The highest peak of the chain is only 28,178 feet above the sea level, and its summit might be submerged about three miles at the point of Capt. Denham's deepest soundings.

A Great Curiosity.—The Dalton (Ga.) *Times* says: "Last Sunday we met, in this city, a man by the name of Meredith Holland, a native of Monroe County, Kentucky, who can certainly beat the world *mathematically*. He can answer any proposition which may be submitted to him, and do it without a moment's delay. We asked him how many seconds there were in four thousand years. Scarcely had the question been stated, when the answer was accurately given. This man looked like a country hoosier, and if it were not for the extraordinary mathemetical gift with which he has been endowed, he would be regarded as almost an idiot. He has traveled in company with several gentlemen over a large portion of Europe, and is about starting on a tour throughout the United States. He declares that every answer is presented to his mind simultaneously with the question; and that, therefore, he undergoes no mental effort in these mathematical exhibitions."

Wm. Penn's House Standing.—The house occupied by Wm. Penn still stands. It is in Second-street, opposite the Pennsylvania Bank. It is two stories high, about forty feet front, with projecting wing, but the centre is boarded out to the latter. It is very venerable and very dirty. A sort of old Jewry—a locksmith shop, retail fruit stalls, &c., distinguish the once gubernatorial precincts. The walls are honestly built of old fashioned thickness, and so the little squat old concern is tough, and if cleaned up would last many years as a Quaker memento of early times. But the whole, with other property adjoining, will soon be offered for sale.—*Philadelphia paper*.

Down on the English Anthem.—A place in the "New York Cable procession" was assigned to the German singing Societies—the *Sangerbunds*. They turned out in great numbers. First came the *Turnverein*, with their traditional white uniform and black hats, making a goodly show of muscles. Next marched eleven hundred of the members of the Sangerbunds. The ranks were orderly, the banners were rich, the men were sober and steady, and there was no disturbance until the procession reached the Crystal Palace. Then a request came from the Committee of Arrangements for the Teutons to join in the chorus of "God Save the Queen." But, to the immense astonishment of the Committee aforesaid, the request was met by a flat refusal. Explanation being demanded, the reason was promptly given. With one consent, the eleven hundred declared that "they had no respect for the queen, therefore, they wouldn't sing 'God Save the Queen.'"

Shall Naturalized Citizens Vote?—We are glad, says the Albany *Argus*, to nail the Republican party of this State on one point, so firmly that there can be no dodging hereafter. We shall, we presume, hear no more of their love of the "sweet German accent" and the "rich Irish brogue." They have now, by a resolution of their State Convention, taken distinct grounds in favor of imposing additional disabilities upon naturalized citizens. *They propose to refuse them the right to vote even after they have been naturalized.* On this point they have adopted the Know-Nothing doctrine. Their resolution does not state *how long* they propose to withhold their right of suffrage from naturalized citizens. It may be *twenty-one years*, as the Know-Nothings propose, or it may be a longer or shorter time. But they are now on record *against allowing naturalized citizens to vote.* Stick a pin there.

The Twelfth of September.—The Baltimore *Patriot*, in giving an account of the celebration in that city in commemoration of the Battle of North Point, which occurred September 12, 1814, says: "Yesterday being Sunday, to-day (13th) was set apart in honor of the event. The spectacle was highly imposing and in all respects appropriate. A prominent feature of it was the obsequies of those gallant young men, Wells and McComas,, whose lives were sacrificed in defence of their country upon the occasion, in commemoration of which this day has been nobly signalized. Conspicuous in the cortege were Governor Hicks, Mayor Swan, Judge Legrand, General Howard, and many of the Old Defenders. The day was propitious, and all passed off satisfactorily." Addresses were delivered by Mayor Swan and Judge Legrand, which were received with great favor.

Comet of 1858.—This remarkable comet (says the Albany *Argus*) is now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. Gould some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant, and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera-glass a well defined tail. During the first week in October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning.

Freaks of Cold.—While our past winter was one of the mildest within the memory of man, it was very different in Southern Europe, and some other countries, where frost and snow are seldom seen. In Italy the river Po was frozen over at Ferrara, the first time in the present century. At Constantinople snow fell for fourteen successive days, and in all the Isles of Greece snow and frost were common. Snow also fell in the Island of Malta for the first time since 1812; and on the shores of the Mediterranean and throughout various parts of Asia Minor, snow was seen for the first time in half a century.

Wolves in Pennsylvania.—For some time past, a pack of wolves has infested the neighborhood a few miles north of Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa. They have been amusing themselves by disturbing everybody's slumbers with their howls, and attacking everybody's sheep. Considerable damage has been occasioned by their fondness for mutton, and great efforts are being made to capture some of them. Mr. John T. Williams succeeded in catching one in a steel trap, on his place, four miles north of the town. He is still alive, and represented as being an "old sojer" of fine proportions.

Noble Dog.—Capt. Barrow, of the steamer Telegraph, on Lake Michigan, had his boat run down by a schooner, during a stormy night, about the first of the month. He safely embarked all his passengers in the life-boat; soon after which his steamer sunk under him. While he was struggling with the raging billows his Newfoundland dog kept swimming close by his side, frequently placing his nose under the chin of his master to keep his head above water, and continued to do so until picked up by the schooner's boat. Not a life was lost by the fearful accident.

Monument to Quitman.—A monument is to be erected in Mississippi to the memory of General Quitman. It is proposed to raise the necessary funds by subscriptions, to be deposited at the polls on the day of the election in October next, when a successor is to be chosen to fill his vacant seat in Congress.

Melon-choly Affair.—In Philadelphia, a party of young men, all friends, purchased a water-melon, and while eating it pieces of the rind were thrown at one of the party, who grew so incensed that he challenged the party throwing the rind to fight him. A fight ensued and the insulted party was struck twice on the head, not sufficiently hard, however, to knock him down, when the combatants separated. Some two hours after the fracas the party who had been struck on the head went home, when he complained of pain in the head, and died before morning.

What Imposition on the Poor Indian Next.—The Bangor *Democrat* is responsible for the following: "A deaf mute in our office, upon reading in an exchange the statement that the squaws of the Penobscot tribe had adopted the fashion of wearing hoops of the largest dimensions, wrote upon a slate as follows: 'What are the white men not responsible for? First, they take the land of the poor Indian, give him the small-pox and whiskey, and teach him to swear, and then, to make their disgrace complete, they give them hoops.'"

Charcoal Preservative.—A Connecticut lady says: "Some chickens, during the recent warm weather, had become slightly tainted. These were stuffed with freshly heated charcoal, and in twelve hours were as sweet and fresh as could be desired, not leaving the least disagreeable odor or flavor." Shortly after, on examining some pieces of pork and fearing that they could not be preserved until it was convenient to cook them, she packed them in a pan of powdered charcoal, and thus kept them with complete success.

A Great Enterprise.—The Newark (N. J.) Machine Company have just completed a number of docks on the Island of San Lorenzo, near the coast of Peru, at a cost of $250,000. They are capable of taking from the water the largest vessels, the lifting power being twenty thousand tons. One million five hundred thousand tons of oak and yellow pine lumber, and two hundred tons of iron, were employed in the manufacture of the docks.

Governor Wise on Horse Racing.—Governor Wise declines to attend the great horse show at Springfield, Massachusetts. In his letter he says: "It has been said that nothing else than horse racing will improve and keep up the breed of fine blooded stock. I am not willing to believe any such thing. Improved agriculture and the wealth it produces will, in my opinion, do far more for the horse than ever the turf did."

Death from Fright.—A young lady eighteen or nineteen years of age, daughter of Mr. Haywood, gardener of John Jacob Astor, Jr., at Esopus, near Rondout, N. Y., died lately from the effects of fright. She was riding in a wagon when the horse took fright and ran with great speed for about a mile, when he was stopped. The young woman was taken from the wagon in a dying condition, and lived but a few minutes.

The Last Fashion—Getting their Hair Cropped.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 10th inst. says: "To give some idea as to how the croppy style of hair cutting is spreading amongst the ladies in the city, one of our barbers says he has cropped three hundred and thirty ladies within the past three months. There seems to be a perfect rage on the subject with our young ladies.

A Sad Picture.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* gives a pitiable picture of a large number of laboring men and their families in that city. It says the monster Starvation is knocking at their doors. At last this is so with some of the working men. These men are not beggars, nor loafers, nor sots. Hundreds are seeking work but cannot find any.

An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of a justice of the peace, had his first marriage case. He did it up in this way. He first said to the man: "Vell, you vants to be marrit, to you? Vell, you lovesh dis voman so goot as any voman you have ever seen?" "Yes," answered the man. Then to the woman: "Vell, do you love dis man so better as any man you have ever seen?" She hesitated a little, and he repeated: "Vell, vell, do you like him so well as to be his vife?" "Yes, yes," she answered. "Vell, dat ish all any reasonable man can expect. So you are marrit; I pronounce you man and vife." The man asked the justice what was to pay? "Noting at all, noting at all; you are velcome to it if it vill do you any good."

John C. Bishop, said to be an able lawyer, committed land frauds in Chicago to the amount of $100,000, and successfully eluded capture since April last. A large reward was offered for his arrest, and he was taken while crossing an Iowa prairie on foot, leading a horse, upon which was strapped a large bundle containing his papers. His beard and hair were very long, and he had probably been endeavoring to escape detection by wandering upon the frontier. And he is likely to wander again; for near Osage, while his captors stopped at a tavern, to light their segars, of course, he sprang from the wagon and escaped.

A correspondent writing from Hunterdon Co., N. J., says: "There is a goose in my neighborhood that has seen the frost of eighty-three winters, owned by one Mr. Schomp. This goose, famous for its great age, has been kept in th Schomp family ever since the Revolution. Two years since she laid four eggs which she hatched. The young family are living and doing well. I was informed by Mrs. Schomp, who has owned the goose for the last fifty years, of these facts."

Some person at the Red Sulphur Springs, Va., amused himself by slipping notes under the doors of visitors, stating that the typhoid fever had "broken out" there. The trick caused a stampede among the more nervous, and a general circulation of the report that typhoid fever existed at that watering place. From two hundred visitors the number was reduced to forty. A letter from there says, however, that the panic is over, and about eighty of the visitors have returned.

A gentleman direct from Fort Kearny says a large herd of buffalo, numbering several hundred thousand, was in that neighborhood, covering the prairie for miles. The officer and soldiers of the fort were having a fine time hunting and slaughtering the lordly bison. This is the first time for many years that buffalo in large numbers have approached so near the haunts of civilization. It is supposed that they have been driven in by hunting parties of Indians.

Is there no remedy against newspaper thieves—those mean, stingy fellows who, too parsimonious to purchase a paper themselves, go around early in the morning to pilfer them from the doors of honest subscribers? If there are any police officers on duty in the early morning, we invoke their aid to ferret out these fellows that they may be brought to condign punishment.

There is an elasticity in the human mind, capable of bearing much, but which will not show itself until a certain weight of affliction be put upon it; its powers may be compared to those vehicles whose springs are so contrived that they get on smoothly enough when loaded, but jolt confoundedly when they have *nothing to bear.*—*Colton.*

Capt. Daniel Baker, armorer of Jersey State, died in Trenton, aged 78 years. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and more than thirty years ago was appointed by Gen. Garret D. Wall, keeper of the State Arsenal. He retained the post through every change of administration, up to the time of his death.

The new hotel at the junction of Broadway and the Fifth Avenue, N. Y. city, fronting on Madison Square, which has remained for some months in an unfinished state, has been rented to Mr. Paran Stevens of the Revere House, Boston, and will forthwith be finished and opened to the public.

Ex-President Pierce was recently, with Mrs. Pierce, at Hotel Byron, in Switzerland, preparing to leave for Northern Italy. The health of Mrs. Pierce, we are sorry to perceive, does not appear to have been substantially improved.

Intelligence from all parts of the British provinces states that the harvest promises well, and that the potatoes are free from blight and never promised better. The same is true of Vermont and Maine, and in fact all the north-eastern States.

The Waterbury Catholic Sunday School Magazine is the name of a neatly edited little monthly, the initial number of which has just made its appearance. It is to be devoted mainly to the instruction of Catholic youth.

A Boston lady, at her marriage, requested the clergyman to give out to be sung by the choir the hymn commencing:

"This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not."

The Concord *Standard* says Maine now holds three times as many important appointments under the present administration as all the other New England States.

At a recent camp meeting in Loudon County, Va., the "Committee" seized upon one hundred and forty gallons of whiskey, being vended in the vicinity, and poured it on the ground.

James McWilliams, the first white person born between the north and west branches of the Susquehannah river, died at Mooresburg, Pa., on the 23d ult., at the age of eighty-five.

In Lafayette, Indiana, they have a gigantic Indian on exhibition. He is 19 years of age, stands seven feet seven inches in his moccasins, and weighs four hundred and eighty-six pounds.

Among the marriages in Cincinnati last week was a Mr. Moon to a Miss Shine. In this case no one will deny that marriage is moonshine.

Six persons are to be tried for their lives at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Albany County. The youngest is twelve years old, and the oldest fifty-eight.

There are only two cities in Germany or the world which contains more Germans than New York and its environs.

A vessel arrived at Salem, Mass., last week, with 17,000 cunners—a species of fish—all alive and splashing in the hold of the ship.

A gentleman, just from Western Texas, says that the citizens were hanging the horse thieves in that country by the wholesale.

From three to five hundred pounds of snapping turtle are sent weekly from Danbury, Conn., to New York.

Speak not injurious words, either in jest or in earnest. Scoff at no one, though you may get occasion.

Charles Dickens contemplates another visit to this country.

A fire alarm bell weighing 3,000 pounds is to be erected in Hoboken.

Horace Greely made a strong run for Governor at Syracuse. He received three votes!

In what ship have the greatest number of men and women been wrecked? Courtship.

A machine that will knit a pair of stockings in less than five minutes has been invented.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1858.

THE DISABILITIES OF ALIENS.

THE alien residents of our State and the agents here of the land-speculators of Great Britain, have caused more than one attempt to be made by presses in their interest to dispose the public mind towards a repeal of the ordinances by which the holding or conveying real estate is prohibited them. The advocates of the measure have, so far, preached in the air. Their unsuccess does not, however, prevent them from returning to the charge, and we consequently find in a daily paper of the past week an editorial approval of a correspondence suggesting the repeal of the disqualifying law.

The daily in question considers the statute referred to as not required by any considerations of public utility, and as founded upon the obsolete maxims of a bygone age. Such provisions, says the diurnal print, are entirely uncalled for, cause trouble, and often defeat the intentions of testators. It thinks that if there is danger to our institutions from aliens living in our midst, the danger will be lessened by their being allowed to have a property in the soil. The specious character of these reasons will be seen when the motives which cause their proposition are unveiled. The present advocate of placing aliens almost on an equality with the citizens of the country is the New York *Times*, and we are not surprised at the fact, for that exceedingly un-American print expends all its energies in the endeavor to present us with a pale and sickly reflex of its London namesake.

The measure proposed is an exclusively English one. It is specially designed to benefit a class in our midst, numerically insignificant though sufficiently endowed in a financial sense. The mass of foreign immigration needs it not. The Germans need it not; they have scarcely touched American soil when they have already recorded their desire to become, within the time allotted by law, loyal and steadfast citizens of the Republic. The Irish need it not; they hasten with even greater enthusiasm than their fellow-citizens to enrol themselves as the adopted children of America; they become the staunchest supporters of the institutions of our country. They do not merely give the cold homage of duty to their new land. It divides their love with the ocean gem they have left behind. They are not second to any in solicitude for the interest and well-being of the Union, and neither factious hate nor incessant calumny, nor cowardly injustice can make them swerve for an instant from the fealty they have sworn to the laws of their new home.

Among the emigrants who land upon our shores the English alone refuse allegiance to the country, and they refuse it to a man. It is, indeed, some consolation to think that their number is inconsiderable. They come here against their will and against their will they stay here, for when they do us the honor of a prolonged visit, a sable gentleman who shall be nameless generally gets up steam for the voyage. They have no sympathy with the country nor with its institutions, and a selfish interest alone keeps them among us. They have but terms of disparagement and contempt for the land and the people which afford them an opportunity, in many cases, of changing fustian for broadcloth.

Is it right to put those enemies of our country and our governmental system on an equality, in everything but the right of franchise, with the loyal citizens of the land? Is it wise to make a power in the land which never becomes of the land? By the passage of any such measure as the N. Y. *Times* advocates, we would be giving to the agents of English speculators the faculty of monopolizing for their masters the soil which belongs alone to the citizens of the country. We would be inaugurating a system of Absentee Landlordism such as that which has been one of the great curses of Ireland. Our farmers would be toiling incessantly to furnish the dissipated heirs of English money-lords the sinews of debauchery. Our peasantry would make the acquaintance of that amiable and virtuous personage: the English agent. A few decades of such a system would bring us surely back into a provincialism, compared to which our position before the Declaration of Independence would be independence of the most extended kind.

The *Times*, with affected simplicity, points out for our consideration "the noticeable fact that the political party reputed to be most unfriendly to aliens, has usually recommended the abrogation of the statutory restrictions referred to." This recommendation on the part of those "reputed to be most unfriendly to aliens," but actually inimical only to Catholic native and adopted citizens, is of a piece with their policy. The followers of doctrines which Arnold first endeavored to erect into a political system would have belied the antecedents of their party had they done otherwise than advocate the abrogation of the restrictive laws against aliens. The class to be benefited by such abrogation is English, Protestant, anti-Catholic, anti-liberal, anti-Irish, anti-republican. What stronger claims could it have to the support of a faction which is the last remaining vestige of English prejudice among us?

We cannot be too emphatic in warning our fellow-citizens, both native and adopted, of the dangers which would result from the adoption of such measures of repeal. We cannot be too earnest in exhorting them to frown down all insidious attempts to induce them to place in the hands of a hostile class a weapon which would be used upon themselves with unerring effect. We hope that our legislators understand their duty to their constituencies too well to throw away the birthright of the latter. The influence of such aliens is the foreign influence against which it behoves us to guard.

CHILD-BEATING BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

THE Rev. Samuel Carpenter is the resident Episcopalian minister in the city of Monroe, in the county of the same name, and in the State of Michigan. The Rev. Samuel is a great advocate of universal education, and takes particular interest in a school established in Monroe for the express purpose of perverting Catholic children. He does not, however, confine himself altogether to intellectual and spiritual enlightenment, and spares nothing he can get from his congregation in the way of gifts of money, food, and clothes, to accomplish his object. But he is above all a friend to education, as is shown by his endeavor to force on his Catholic fellow-citizens the building of a "Union School House," at an outlay of $15,000—though those Catholic fellow-citizens have no earthly need of such School House, as their children are educated in institutions of their own, which are supported out of the pockets of the Catholics themselves. We will give further proof of the Rev. Samuel's devotion to education before we conclude; we do not wish to accumulate too much testimony at once. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the Reverend Samuel is a light of the most flaming description in the city and county of Monroe, and we are determined that he shall no longer hide his radiancy under a bushel.

The Church and the School House are not the only places which are illuminated by the effulgence of the Rev. Samuel. For instance, one day last month he shed his beams on the bar of justice in the City Court House of Monroe. On that occasion, however, his wonted brightness was somewhat obscured; a partial eclipse shadowed the usually brilliant disc of the Rev. Samuel. But the Sun himself cannot show an unspotted face and it would be a wonder if the Monroe luminary could.

And why did the Rev. Samuel appear in the Court House of Monroe, on the 18th day of August, 1858? Did he not go there to shield the widow from her persecutor—to defend the helpless orphan against the cruelty of some domestic tyrant? Alas! no; he went there because he was sent for—because the messenger was a constable, armed with a legal document requiring the presence of the Rev. Samuel before the justices of the peace in and for the county of Monroe, to answer the charge of having with force and arms violently and unlawfully beaten, bruised, wounded and ill-treated one Mary Ann McCuan against the form of the statute made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Michigan.

The antecedents of the Rev. Samuel are Philadelphian. When he left the City of Brotherly Love to preach his doctrines in Monroe he brought with him the complainant whom he got as a bound child from a "House of Refuge" in Philadelphia. He was resolved that the child should not be spoiled by the sparing of the rod, and was aided in carrying out his good resolutions—which, unlike most others, were not made to be broken—by his amiable helpmeet, the Rev. Mrs. Samuel. The good couple, however, carried their zeal to such an extent that their profane and unenlightened neighbors became most mundanely excited, and when on the 17th of August Mrs. Carpenter endeavored to prevent the young girl's being spoiled, by slapping her on the face, shaking her, throwing her down the stairs and knocking her head against the wall, and the Rev. Samuel being in the yard, hearing her screams, and judging from them that sufficient precaution had not been taken to prevent her spoiling, came to the aid of his tender lady, and with a switch beat the young girl until she stopped screaming, the neighbors determined to interfere and the complaint referred to was lodged against the Rev. Samuel. Poor Mary McCuan showed to the court the evidences of her master's and of her mistress' solicitude for her welfare in black and blue. The Rev. Samuel brought his great humility to his aid, and confessed that he was guilty of the offence laid to his charge. But, in consideration of his services in the cause of Christian enlightenment, the Magistrate decided that he would not push severity too far in the Rev. Samuel's case, and he accordingly fined the worthy man in the sum of one dollar—and costs—we forgot the costs—amounting in all to the sum of two dollars and fifty-two cents!

The young girl, Mary McCuan, is now between fifteen and sixteen years of age, and has been under the fatherly and motherly care of Revs. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter since her childhood, yet cannot she read, write, neither can she spell, and has never been a day to school in her life. By an accountable oversight the great champion of universal education while engaged in diffusing the light abroad altogether neglected to commence by leaving a little at home. But the Rev. Samuel is not the only one of his cloth whose immense devotion to enlightenment theoretically embraces the whole universe, but practically has no real existence. Their bland smiles, and soft talk, and fine promises are for the public ear, and their ill-humor, and tyranny, and blows for those whom accident or misfortune has made the domestic slaves of their lamp of enlightenment.

MONASTIC ORDERS.

THE DOMINICANS.

OF the two great orders which sprang simultaneously into existence in the early part of the thirteenth century, it would be difficult to say which did most to promote the interests of religion, and strengthen the defences of the Church—judging by the feelings of our enemies—always significant in regard to Catholic worthies—we would be inclined to give the palm of conquest to the sturdy, energetic, and ever-active Dominicans. St. Francis and his order stole into the heart of the rebellious world by the way of love and charity, their preaching was ever characterized by those qualities, and they won souls to Christ by the mildest of persuasion, throwing oil on the troubled waters of the stormy world. Far different was the mission of St. Dominick and his spiritual children. Like the Jesuits of later times, the Dominicans were born for conflict, and went forth from their founder's side "with harness on their backs" to do battle against the hydra-headed monster, heresy. Almighty God, had it so pleased Him, could have given His glorious mission of reforming the world to one, instead of two, but not such was His holy will. Meekness and strength were to co-operate in the great work of regenerating the fallen races of men, and arousing them from the torpor of spiritual indifference. So the soft, impassioned tenderness which gained for St. Francis of Assisium the title of *Seraph*, and which, infused into his order, attracted the hearts of men as with silken cords, was strikingly contrasted in the great scheme of reformation by the masculine vigor of thought and action, the far-seeing prudence, and the scholastic wisdom of the Spanish patriarch, and the illustrious order which he gave to the Church.

Like that of his great fellow-laborer, St. Francis, the life of St. Dominick is too well known to Catholics to require even a passing notice here. He was a man of matchless courage and indomitable energy, well versed in the science of the schools. Even as St. Paul amongst the Apostles was St. Dominick Guzman amongst the Apostolic Missionaries of mediæval times. In character, too, there seems to us a strong analogy between the founder of the Dominicans and the great Apostle of the nations. In the famous vision of Innocent III., St. Francis and St. Dominick were seen sustaining the falling Church, and truly such was their joint mission. Of the labors of St. Francis and his Order we have already spoken, let us, therefore, turn to his powerful associate. St. Dominick was but a simple Canon of St. Augustine, little dreaming, we may well believe, of the arduous work to which he was called, when the King of Spain sent him into France in company with a distinguished prelate, as envoys to treat of a matrimonial alliance between his eldest son and the daughter of a French prince. Passing through the south of France, then overrun by the revolting heresy of the Albigenses, St. Dominick was filled with horror at their frightful immoralities, and having succeeded in converting the family of his host in Toulouse, he was moved by a divine impulse to institute an order of preaching friars to oppose the bristling cohorts of heresy. He did so, and God blessed his efforts, and the Mother of the Redeemer took him and his under her special protection, and appearing to him in person, furnished him with a weapon of such potent power that, before it, the impious heretics who had inflicted such woes on the fairest provinces of France fled broken and dismayed, and the people everywhere returned in crowds to the shelter of the old Ark, and faith, and piety, and virtue flourished as of old. It is hardly necessary to say that this peaceful though all-conquering weapon was the ROSARY ever since then so highly-treasured, so universally used by the children of the Church. By means of this invaluable devotion, still more than their science and learning, St. Dominick and his bare-footed friars crushed the demon of heresy, and brought back the people to the foot of the Cross. It was Dominick's

spirit that nerved the arm and influenced the zeal of the Christian warrior Simon de Montfort, who did such good service in freeing the country from the oppressive name of that abominable sect whose doctrines struck at the very roots of Christianity and social order. If Raymond of Toulouse and his godless hordes were rendered powerless for evil it was due under God to St. Dominick and his brethren. That was the most splendid victory they ever obtained, as it was also the special and immediate object of their mission, but their career was eminently successful for centuries after in bringing back the stray sheep of the fold, and beating back the surging waves of error. Hence the traditional hatred with which the order, and above all its saintly founder, is regarded by Protestants—hence the odious calumnies with which they still delight to blacken the name of "Dominick Guzman" whom they generally couple with Ignatius Loyola, and brand both as merciless persecutors, gloomy and blood-thirsty bigots, delighting *Autos-da-fe* and other such fiendish cruelties. Now the fact is that as far as St. Dominick was concerned, (and he is the special bug-bear of Popery-hating ladies and gents,) there is not the slightest foundation for such a charge. Personally he was the very reverse of stern or morose—a man full of love and Christian charity, unwilling even to see the odious heretics whose pernicious doctrines he combatted, given over to that secular punishment which their crimes, political and social, well deserved. This is the character of St. Dominick preserved in the Church—a man strong in will and in energy, of purpose, inflamed with zeal for the glory of God, yet full of compassion for the wretched victims of error, whom he sought to convert rather than to punish. No man could be less deserving of the epithets "gloomy" or "morose," "fierce" or "cruel," than St. Dominick Guzman, founder of the Dominicans. And the order which he instituted, including nuns, and a Third Order of Penance, like that of the Franciscans, has been rendered glorious in the annals of the Church for its profound learning and exalted sanctity. The Preaching Friars, as might be expected, were especially skilled in polemics, and their burning eloquence rang through all Europe. Although living, like their brethren, the Franciscans, on the alms of the faithful, still the Dominicans erected some of the grandest monuments ever raised to the glory of God. Their churches and abbeys are seen in almost every country of Europe, attesting even in their ruined state the sublime faith and the no less sublime genius of their founders. Next to the accomplished and artistic Benedictines, the fine arts are indebted to the learned Dominicans, who not only fostered them into life and vigor by their splendid patronage but also devoted themselves to their culture in many instances. In proof of this, we need only mention the two illustrious names of Fra Angelico d'Fiesole and Fra Bartolomeo, undoubtedly two of the greatest painters whom the world has yet seen. These men were humble Dominican monks, who labored in the silence and solitude of their abbeys without one thought of posterior fame, with the sole motive of making divine things known and loved of men, and for the adornment of their churches and convents. Like all the great masters of their glorious art, Angelico and Bartolomeo drew their inspiration direct from religion, and hence the divine character impressed upon the glorious creations of their genius. They worked for the love of God—those grand old Catholic masters—they worked in silence and in all humility, unseen, unknown of men; and so it is that their works are beautiful, not with the beauty of this world, but of that world of faith and prayer in which their creators lived.

The sanctity of the Dominican Order is represented on the Church's calendar by many a brilliant name. Amongst other saints they have to boast (after St. Dominick himself) of St. Peter Martyr, St. Catherine of Sienna, the Angelic Doctor, St. Thomas Acquinas, St. Raymond Penaforte, St. Vincent Ferrier, St. Peter Gonzales, St. Rose of Lima, St. Hyacinth, St. Louis Bertrand, and the sainted Pope, Pius V.

On the whole, there is hardly any community within the Church which has done more in times past for the advancement of religion and the encouragement of art and science than the noble Order of the Dominicans, now comparatively little known in the world.

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN IRELAND.

The British Protestant press is in a terrible fury, and one fierce and lengthened growl cleaves the eternal fogs that hug Albion in their steamy embrace. The *Times*, of course, officiates as conductor of the growling chorus and gives the key-note. In its fury it howls out threats of all descriptions against the Catholics of the United Kingdom, and says that it would be only necessary to give the word to have them swept from Merrie England, cannie Scotland, mountainous Wales, and — green Ireland. Wherefore, the American reader is tempted to ask, this great wrath on the part of journals representing "the only other free country on the face of the globe?" Because the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has accepted an invitation from an Irish prelate to visit him in Ireland! Are high ecclesiastical dignitaries the only persons who are to be restrained of their liberty in Great Britain? Is a Lord Cardinal not to be allowed the same freedom of circulation which British dustmen, literary and otherwise, enjoy? The British press thinks not.

The English journals are also roused to a high pitch of anti-Catholic frenzy by the enthusiasm with which the Cardinal was received by the Catholics of Ireland. The fact of the Queen's health not having been drunk at the Ballinasloe dinner makes Madame Britannia purple in the face. She smells treason in it. And who can paint her feelings towards the traitorous Lord Mayor of Dublin who invited his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman to assist at the banquet given in honor of Mr. Bright, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, thereby compelling the Lord Lieutenant, the Chancellor, the Dublin High Sheriff and the Commander of the Forces, in accordance, no doubt, with ministerial orders, to forego the prandial pleasures and post-prandial displays of the occasion? Verily, Protestant Britannia is fallen upon gloomy days, when Irish Catholics dare to invite among them a Prince of their Church, to honor him and through him the divine institution of which he is the head in Great Britain — when a party of prelates and ecclesiastics, honoring the advent among them of a high Catholic dignitary, a cultivated scholar and a man of exalted genius, sit down to dinner without drinking the health of Queen Victoria, and experience no loss of appetite nor no diminution of pleasure for not having performed the formality! Poor Britannia! It would be no wonder if in her present state of exasperation she should enlarge on the example set her by enlightened Sweden, her sister in belief, and drive all Catholics from her dominions, which we have no doubt she would do—if she dared. But we know, after all, that Britannia's madness is not altogether void of method, and we are perfectly secure that the storm which the *Times* says "would sweep every vestige of Popery from Britain," will be nothing more than a tempest in its own columns. Britannia, who is so fond of meddling in the internal affairs of others, knows that her own might be looked into if she indulged in her old vagaries, and she recollects that there is a very powerful telescope over the way—at Cherbourg.

The young girl Mary McCuan, whose cruel treatment by a Protestant clergyman, her employer, and his wife, has been referred to editorially, has some recollection of an uncle who lived in Third street, Philadelphia, when she was a child, but knows of no other living relative. If this should meet the eye of her uncle or any other person to whom she may unknowingly have ties of kindred, we hope they will come forward and claim her.

Departure of the "Pacific" for Galway.—The steamship *Pacific* of the Galway line left on her homeward trip on Saturday and was escorted out of New York by an excursion steamer, on board of which were a large number of American and Irish ladies and gentlemen. Salutes were fired by both the *Pacific* and her escort, and the excursionists went on board the former at Quarantine and partook of a collation. Several toasts were drunk, several speeches made, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The *Pacific* took her full complement of passengers and was obliged to refuse a large amount of freight. If she could have made room for two full cargoes instead of one she had the opportunity of doing so, a fact which is of good augury for the ultimate success of the North Atlantic Steamship Company's Line. The following is the *Pacific's* passenger list:

William Drew, G. W. Nichols, Matthew D. Field, H. C. Brayton, Mrs. Elizabeth Braine, Miss Braine, Miss Ellen Desmond, Master Desmond, Coleman Donohue, Miss Jane A. Throne, J. J. McGuire, Miss Ann Quinn, Miss E. Carmody, Robert Johnstone, Miss Mary Kelly, Wm. Jardine, Mrs. Mary Wallace, John Cahill, John Horsfaw, Miss B. Slatterly, Mrs. Finney Anderson, Hamilton T. Beggs, Miss Mary Riley, Thomas Morrison, John E. Warren, Wm. Tweedie, James Wood, John Campbell, A. Buckman, Wm. Appleby, Mrs. James Ryan, George Ainsbury, Wells Aldridge, Stephen Purrington, Mr. Slocumb, Mrs. Slocumb, Hugh Pollock, Thomas Matthews, Miss B. Boylan, Mr. Hallett. Total 40, and 151 in steerage.

We understand that the Sixty-ninth Regiment intend making a trip to Ireland by one of the steamers of the line at an early period if the sight of a green uniform would not be too much for John Bull's optic nerves.

Departure of Father de Smet for Oregon.—It will be seen by an article from the St. Louis *Democrat*, copied in another portion of our paper, that this distinguished missionary, whose name is a talisman among the Indians of the North-west, has been requested by the government at Washington to join Gen. Harney in this city as Chaplain to the Army in Oregon, and accompanies the General on board the *Star of the West*. This is one of the wisest steps that could be taken by the government and speaks well for its future policy towards the Red Men. The habit Father de Smet wears, the symbol he carries with him and the influence his teachings have given him over the Northwestern Indian tribes, will be of more effect among them than hosts of soldiers led by the most skilful and valiant generals.

Present Position of the Atlantic Telegraph.—In answer to the numerous inquiries as to what has become of the Tele graph, we present our readers with such information as we have ourselves received. Shore cables for both ends of the line, of much greater thickness and strength, are required. The successful laying of the wire being one of the last things expected, no provision was made for the shore ends. Those cables were shipped from London on Sept. 1st, and the employee in charge of them was directed to change the shore end at Valentia, and then to set out for Newfoundland to perform the same operation. It is expected that the Telegraph will be placed at the service of the public, about the last week of the present month.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Sept. 10, 1858.

Since my last letter for the Tablet, two more of the Dark Lantern gentry have received government appointments, viz., Thomas York Atlee and Lewis F. Thomas. The first named in the Treasury, the last in the Interior. I am not positive whether Mr. Thomas was ever initiated as a member of the lodge, but my personal intimacy with him for fifteen years furnishes me with data enough to know that between his sentiments on "foreigners" holding office, and the simon pure "Sams," a shade of a shadow of difference does not exist.

The Treasury favorite, Thomas York Atlee, is a far different man. He has been one of the pillars of that party, open, avowed, and undisguised. He has been elected by them to a membership in the Common Council from the Seventh Ward, like his brother Know-Nothing, John H. Houston, from the Fourth, against the Hard-shell Democratic nominees; he was afterwards at the first meeting of the Board, all of whom were Know-Nothings but two, elected its President. In addition to this, like his brother Houston, above named, he was an active and constant contributor to the columns of the "American organ" here, and now, like said lucky John H. Houston, has received his reward from a Democratic administration in the shape of a fat clerkship.

It is said Mr. Atlee is a "convert" from his errors, to Democratic principles. Pshaw! If so, his conversion is a most miraculous one, for Atlee was about as hard a persecutor of "foreigners," *i. e.* Catholics, as any in the country. Can the leopard change its spots? *I* cannot think so.

While on this particular branch of my subject, I will state, *en passant*, that out of the seventy-four justices of the peace now in commission for this city and county, only *one* is an Irishman. Five of those are new appointments, and all Know-Nothings, viz., John S. Hollingshead, Wm. R. Woodward, Gilbert L. Giberson, Wm. S. Cleary and John H. Johnson. The first of these five, Hollingshead, was removed by President Pierce for his political principles. I "don't know," for you see I, too, thus far, am a Know-Nothing, whether Mr. Black, the Attorney-General, was cognizant of all these facts or not, but, be that as it may, you will agree with me that they are, nevertheless, *Black*, or Dark Lantern appointments; of one thing, however, I am sure, that against Hollinghead's appointment, one of the strongest Democratic protests was entered, but no notice whatever was taken of it.

It is not my intention to go into a general detail of all the appointments in the gift of Mr. Cobb throughout the country, and show what proportion of them is held by the Irish democracy. A summary of them will suffice. Our people in their respective localities can do that as well as I, and far more effectively for their own good.

THE TREASURY CONTINUED.

Among the assistant treasurers and their clerks, messengers and watchmen located in Boston, San Francisco, New York, Charleston St. Louis, Philadelphia and New Orleans, numbering twenty-nine, viz.: seven assistant treasurers, fourteen clerks, two messengers and six watchmen, who receive $49,360 as pay, one messenger and four watchmen, natives of Ireland, get $3,260.

In the Bureau of Construction there are six employees receiving $11,000, besides nine draughtsmen getting from $3 50 to $5 per day each. Not an Irishman here.

In the Coast Survey, A. D. Bache, Superintendent, with twenty-one assistants, sixteen sub-assistants, six computers, four draughtsmen, thirteen engravers, one instrument-maker, one electrotypist, one disbursing agent, six clerks, and one foreman of weights and measures—numbering seventy-one, with an aggregate pay of $96,800, besides seven who get a per diem of from $3.50 to $4.50. In the whole of this crowd there is but *one* Irishman, George McCoy, an *engraver*, whose pay is $2,000.

In the United States Mints, viz.: Philadelphia has sixteen incumbents, with an aggregate pay of $27,400. No Irish here.

New Orleans has nine incumbents, receiving $19,500. No Irish here.

Dalonega, Georgia, has four incumbents; pay, $6,000. No Irish here.

Charlotte, North Carolina.—There are ten in this office, getting $9,408, but no Irish.

San Francisco.—There are twelve in this branch mint, receiving $33,008. There is one Irishman here—E. Cahill, *computing* clerk, at a salary of $2,000.

Assay Office, N. Y.—There are twelve incumbents, receiving $24,700. No Irish here.

RECAPITULATION.

Assistant Treasurer,	29	employees	$49,360
Bureau of Construction,	6	"	11,000
Coast Survey,	68	"	96,800
United States Mints,	49	"	95,396
Assay Office, N. Y.,	12	"	24,700
Total,	164	employees	$277,256

From this snug little item of patronage, our Irish fellow-citizens receive $4,000 in the persons of George McCoy, *engraver* in the Bureau of Construction, and E. Cahill, as computer, or in plain terms, *mathematician*, at San Francisco.

Sigma.

It is with pleasure we call attention to the advertisement of the Institution of St. Vincent of Paul, West Twenty-third street, New York, on our 16th page. The Institution comprises a select and free school for boys and girls. In the select school for boys, all the higher branches of English are taught, with French, music, painting, &c., and in the girls' school, in addition to the above branches, embroidery, needle-work and tapestry, in every style, are taught. The terms are very moderate, and we trust the Catholics of New York will support such a meritorious institution. It is directly under the control of the Rev. Mr. Lafont, the worthy pastor of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, Twenty-third street.

Literature.

THE RACCOLTA; or, *Collection of Indulgenced Prayers.* By AMBROSE ST. JOHN, of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, Birmingham. Authorized Translation. New York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co., 164 William St. Boston: 128 Federal street. Montreal: Cor. of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier sts. 1858.

This book of prayers presents itself to the Catholic world with the sanction of the highest authority in the Church, and its use confers high privileges, which will make it the *vade mecum* of every Catholic. The work has been translated by the Rev. Ambrose St. John, of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, in the diocese of Birmingham, England, from the last Roman edition. The translation is entirely new, no use having been made of any existing translations of prayers occurring in the Raccolta which have appeared in various books of devotion from time to time. It was advertised for publication several years ago, was already translated, and about to be printed, when the reverend translator was advised to withhold it for a time, as it might be that, on maturer consideration, certain changes might be desirable. When, after a lapse of nine years, the translator read his manuscript again, he concluded to re-translate the work for the most part, and cheerfully recommenced his work. The result of the double labors of Father St. John is now presented to the Catholic world, and will now become, as the gifted translator says, "the Church Prayer-Book of Private Devotion," as the Missal and Breviary are her books of public devotion.

Father St. John, having obtained the approbation of Cardinal Wiseman, begged permission to print in English a translation of the "Raccolta," and also that those who made use of it should obtain all the indulgences attached to the original work, which was granted by Pope Pius in the following Rescript:

[Translation.]

MOST BLESSED FATHER:—In order to promote thereby the piety of the faithful in England, Ambrose St. John, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, in the Diocese of Birmingham, humbly prays for permission to print in English a translation of the book entitled *Raccolta di Orazioni, &c., alle quali sono annesse le SS. Indulgenze*, having first obtained the approbation of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; and also that the fathful who make use of this translation may gain all the Indulgences annexed to the original.

After an audience of the Holy Father, granted February 3, 1856, our most Holy Lord Pope Pius IX., by Divine Providence Pope, on an application made by me, the undersigned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, has of his goodness answered by Rescript in favor of the grace, according to the terms of the petition, provided the translation be made from the last Roman edition, and it being understood that the Decree printed at the end of this edition remains in full force.

Given at Rome from the House of the same Sacred Congregation, on the day and year aforesaid.

Gratis, without any payment on any plea whatever. AL. BARNABO, Secretary.

In the place of ✠ the seal.

We approve of the Translation by virtue of the above Rescript of His Holiness.

N. CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP.

Westminster, Oct. 23, 1857.

To this high testimony is also added the approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of New York, as seen by the following:

We cheerfully unite in approbation of this work as the same has been approved by his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

✠ JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

New York, July, 1858.

The edition contains an appendix, containing devotions for morning and evening, for the Mass, the Penitential Psalms, the Holy Way of the Cross, Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Vespers, &c., &c. It is printed in large clear type, which is most desirable in a prayer book, and can be had in all styles of binding.

THE NOBLEST THING.

'Tis sweet to sail at evening time
Adown a pleasant stream,
And listen whilst the village chime
Steals o'er us like a dream.

'Tis joy beyond all human bliss,
A gleam from heaven above,
To take one fond and fervent kiss
From lips we love.

But, ah! there is a pleasure still
More exquisite than those,
It is to sacrifice our will,
The will of God to please.

'Tis sweet to think of other times,
Whilst gently o'er the soul,
In softest mood, the silvery chimes
Of memory roll.

To succor virtue in distress,
To cheer the orphan's heart,
To stand by age and helplessness,
This is a hero's part.

Can aught in virtue these excel?
And yet I say to you,
'Tis nobler far, and mark it well,
Your passions to subdue.

S. O. L.

A MEMORY.

A dream to me ever
Of lasting delight,
A star o'er my pathway
Of life shining bright,
A fond thought that beckons
Me smilingly on
To new hopes, when old ones
Are wither'd and gone.

Oh! like these and so dear
Thy remembrance to me,
Through fleeting Time's changes,
Whatever they be,
Through sorrow—through gladness—
Through good, or through ill—
Unaltered, unfailing,
It cheereth me still.

I've watch'd round thee fading
In Time's clouds away,
One by one, each lost sight of
My young dreams decay,
'Till each ray of their brightness
For ever had flown,
And thou wert illuming
My sorrows alone.

Oh still be my guidance
Through life's coming years,
Undimm'd by its shadows,
Unstain'd by its tears—
The light of my being,
The joy of my heart,
Till its life and its sorrow
Together depart.

J. C. W.

[Reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

FAIR AND FESTIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

The new school-house attached to the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, was thrown open to the public last week, on the occasion of a Ladies' Fair and Festival. The new building is of smooth red brick, with brown stone cornices and mullions, three stories in height, and being situated at the junction of Pearl and York streets, it presents a very imposing front on either street. The object of the Festival was to raise funds sufficient to pay off the remnant of debt due on the building, and to provide suitable furniture, &c., for the interior. From the large number of persons in attendance every evening, the courtesy and perseverance of the ladies in disposing of their wares, I should judge very handsome returns may be anticipated. When finished inside and out, the new school will be one of the finest of the kind in Brooklyn, and too much credit cannot be accorded to the zeal and industry of the Rev. Father KEEGAN, and the liberality of his congregation.

With a view to adding to the attractions at the Festival, as well as to gratify the intellectual tastes of the younger members of the congregation, engagements were entered into with several gentlemen to deliver addresses. On Monday evening, Dr. O. A. BROWNSON spoke, giving his views on education, as developed in the common schools of America, in his usual forcible and logical style. On Wednesday, JAMES E. MCGEE, Esq., delivered an address on the hereditary love for learning of the Irish race, and the necessity of perpetuating that feeling on this continent. Mr. McGee, though an unpractised orator, spoke well, and was repeatedly applauded. He was followed by JOHN M. HARRINGTON, Esq,, in an impromtu speech, in that gentleman's happiest vein. The exercises were closed on Friday night by J. A. MCMASTER, Esq. On the whole, the festival was not only successful in a pecuniary point of view, but exceedingly pleasant to all who attended. S. D.

The Democratic State Convention met last week at Syracuse, and after some severe contests about seats and the rejection of several delegates that did not belong to the regular ticket, they nominated the following State ticket for the Fall election: For Governor, Amasa J. Parker; Lieutenant-Governor, John J. Taylor; Canal Commissioner, Sherman B. Piper; State Prison Inspector, Edward T. Donnelly. The resolutions passed indorse the Administration of President Buchanan; congratulate the country on the settlement of the Kansas question; repudiate the idea that a victory has been won over the South by a preponderance of Northern States; oppose any alteration of the Naturalization law; favor the enlargement of the Erie and other canals; denounce the various measures perfected by the Republican Legislature; incline to favor the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, and speak highly of the principles of the Democratic Party. After the usual vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with nine cheers for the Ticket.

PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF NEWARK.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, Newark, Aug. 30, 1858.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—You will remember that our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., in his Allocution of September 25th, A. D. 1857, pronounced bofore the Sacred College, on the occasion of his return from his triumphant journey through the States of the Church, granted a Jubilee to the whole Christian world, to be published in each Diocese, any time during the year 1858, at the will of the Bishop.

I would be neglecting a duty towards the people committed to my care, if I allowed the occasion to pass by, without affording them an opportunity of participating in the abundant spiritual treasures, thus offered to them.

In virtue, therefore, of the power vested in me, by the above mentioned Allocution, I authorize you to celebrate the Jubilee in your Parish, during any two consecutive weeks you may choose, between the third day of October, the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, (XIX. post Pent.,) and the fifteenth of December, being the Octave of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, inclusive. You will make such arrangements with the neighboring Pastors, as will enable you to assist one another. In those cases where you have more than one Church under your care, you will appoint one week for each Church.

At the time of the Diocesan Synod, it was determined, with the unanimous approval of the Clergy of the Diocese, to establish the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, and a Statute to that effect was embodied among the Statutes of the Diocese. The necessary documents were soon afterwards prepared, but, for certain reasons, were not issued at that time. It has seemed to me that the present happy occasion would be an auspicious time to inaugurate this eminently good work. The great increase of this missionary establishments of the Church, throughout the world, and especially in the East, makes it a duty for every Catholic to contribute something to the funds of this great Catholic Association. The enclosed papers will make known to you the steps you are to take in order to establish it among your people. You will, of course, call their attention to the great spiritual advantages they will obtain by interesting themselves in it, and contributing the small sum which is annually required. Instead of a penny a week, it is permitted to pay at one time fifty cents for the year. The Rev. G. H. Doane, Chancellor, has been appointed Treasurer of the Association for the Diocese, to whom all collections will be remitted, and from whom blank circulars can be obtained.

The conditions of gaining the Indulgence of the Jubilee are as follows:

1. A contrite and sincere confession of sins, and Sacramental Absolution.

2. The worthy and devout receiving of the Blessed Eucharist.

3. A visit to three Churches, or three visits to one. In the City of Newark, I appoint for this purpose St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. John's Church, and St. Mary's (German) Church. Beyond the limits of the city, three visits are prescribed to the Parish Church or Chapel,

4. At each visit, to pray for a short space, for the exaltation and prosperity of our Holy Mother the Church, and of the Apostolic See, for the uprooting of heresy, for the peace and concord of Christian Princes, and the peace and unity of the whole Christian people.

5. To give alms, First, to the poor; Second, to contribute towards the Association for the Propagation of the Faith. For this purpose, two alms boxes, distinctly labelled, shall be placed in each Church.

6. To fast on one day—not otherwise of obligation.

On observance of these conditions, the Holy Father grants the most plenary indulgence, in form of Jubilee, applicable to the Faithful departed.

The Clergy have during the period the fullest powers in the Confessional, and are authorized to commute any of the above conditions into other good works in favor of the sick, of prisoners, of children who have not yet made their first Communion and others.

In order that those under your spiritual charge may be led to obtain the full benefit of this holy and solemn occasion, you will explain to them, plainly, the nature and advantages of the spiritual blessings thus offered to them; the manner in which they should fulfil the conditions to which these blessings are annexed; and especially the necessity of entering into a true spirit of contrition and detestation of sin, without which all the rest would be as mere mockery.

I would also advise that you should take advantage of the opportunity to recall to their minds the contents of the Circular Letter upon the subject of drunkenness, and thus make, at the same time, another effort to arrest the progress of this horrible vice, which is the cause of so much temporal and spiritual misery among us. ✠ JAMES, Bishop of Newark.

By order of the Rt. Rev. Bishop,
GEORGE H. DOANE, Sec.

Accounts from Salt Lake City say that Brigham Young is in constant danger of being assassinated by his own people, who have become greatly incensed against him since his numerous frauds have been disclosed. He keeps himself constantly concealed. The Mail party bring full confirmation of the reports relative to the richness of the South Platte gold mines. Many miners, without tools, and with no appliance other than a tin pan, were getting from three to five dollars per day.

THE TELEGRAPH BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, 1st September, Mr. C. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and several other gentlemen connected with that undertaking. A numerous and distinguished company was invited to meet Mr. Bright, including His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman and many of the leading merchants and professional men, and others connected with the great industrial enterprises of the country. About 130 sat down to dinner, which was served in the Oak Room, and which it is needless to say was, in every respect, a magnificent entertainment. Upon the right of the Lord Mayor sat His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, and upon the left the guest of the evening Mr. Bright. The health of Mr. Bright was proposed by the Lord Mayor, who prefaced the toast by an appropriate and well-worded address. Mr. Bright responded in a speech marked by earnestness and modesty, which he concluded by proposing the health of his American co-laborers. We copy the following speeches from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal:*

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, who on rising was received with loud and protracted cheering, said: My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—I have presumed to rise almost against the remonstrance of my Lord Mayor, assuming to myself the privilege of proposing to you his health, which I think should take precedence now of every other consideration. It would ill become me to expatiate upon his excellent qualities or his civic virtues, because I have had such comparatively slender opportunities of becoming acquainted with them compared with those which you who surround me enjoy, that the most I could have done would have been to endeavor to echo those sentiments which you already entertain from what some of you may in your kindness have communicated to me. I consider that the fact of his presiding this evening, and of his having been raised by his fellow-citizens to the very highest civic position which could be the object of ambition to any one in his position to attain—the fact of his having been raised to the chief magistracy of the capital city of this portion of the empire, speaks forcibly as to his merits, and at once proclaims your high opinion of him. At the same time I am glad to find, since I entered this room, that our acquaintance is not merely of this evening. Though he has entertained me this evening in common with many others with so much splendor, it appears that many years ago I had the advantage of being his host. Amongst the Tusculam hills, in a sweet and lovely recess, which many who are near me have often enjoyed, he was good enough to be as one of our own little community — a youth himself, mingling amongst the youth of that day (I am sorry to say that we are no longer such)—and he reminds me that he was then associated within our humble collegiate walls with two men that I consider it a pride to have been at any time connected with—the two illustrious Cardinals, Pacca and Gregorio. I therefore feel that I have this evening renewed that loving bond of hospitality, and that familiar tie, which in ancient times was indissoluble, and which, once enjoyed, was expected to continue through life; and I think myself happy in having the opportunity of renewing those early relations of friendship. (Hear, hear.) If it would be presumptuous in me to speak of those personal qualities that belong to your estimable chairman, there can be no impropriety in my alluding to those more public and general circumstances which I think we may well congratulate ourselves on being probably the future characteristic of this his civic reign. I have been travelling—not indeed through the whole length, but at any rate through the entire breadth of this island, and I think this year we shall be especially blessed by the hand of Providence with what must be considered amongst the greatest of the wants and blessings of this island—an abundant harvest and an untainted nourishment. This will, I trust, be one happy retrospect of his mayoralty in Dublin. And further, I have approached sufficiently near the shores of the west to have almost caught distant sight of the steam which parted from this coast, went forth as another of those messengers which have been despatched with such enterprise, and I trust with such success, to vindicate the geographical place of Ireland on the map of the world. For, if in the olden time she was considered the "Ultima Thule," as the last place in the race of nations, she is now the foremost, the *avant guard* of Europe in its advancement towards the great continent of the west; and if her craggy shores have been the very spur and buttress which Europe has thrown out against the roaring Atlantic ocean, it is likewise the nearest point from which Europe can stretch across to grasp the hand of friendship with that great and increasing world. But still more has his lordship reason to congratulate himself that his year of office has been signalised by the accomplishment of that great enterprise of which he has so admirably spoken, and which has procured for us this evening one of the most admirable specimens of simple and modest eloquence, that really unassuming and truthful narrative which has told us so much that we were unacquainted with, at the same time, that it has been disencumbered of all that could be personal or presumptuous and has advanced tenfold in our estimation—for the merit of modesty is beyond that of genius—that which we had in our hearts allotted to Mr. Bright. (Great applause.) It is difficult, after what has been said, to return again to the subject; but you will pardon me if I indulge in a few obvious reflections suggested by this wonderful work. Hitherto there seems to have been above earth but little or no obstacle to the enterprise of man; and yet man has often been baulked in his attempts to pass from one land to another. In his panting impatience to communicate with his fellowman wherever he might be found, or in obedience to that supreme law which commands him to go forth and people the earth, he has endeavored to track his way to its remotest regions—he has dived into the darkest of its valleys, and there groped his way amidst the stones of the torrent to create a path beyond the chains of mountains that seemed to shut him in. He has climbed as high as it was possible for all his breathless vigor to bear him, until at length he came to the snow built pyramids on the summit of the mountain or the impassable glacier; and then he turns his flank, and with wonderful

perseverance he made his way into the opposite region; but whoever thought till now of at once plunging into the very depths of the ocean without the power of seeing a single step beyond him; almost beyond the power of the fathoming line to reach to a depth, as we have been told, as great as the height of the highest mountains explored by a few above the earth! And then he had ventured to trace his path, and had stretched it, without deviation and without yielding to the most formidable obstacles. He has made that path to bury itself deep into the very undermost of the valleys of that unseen region; he has made it to ascend its steepest paths—to cross its highest mountains—to pass down again; and then, by an effort of perseverance, the like of which the world has never witnessed, the two continents have been moored safe to one another—moored so safe by this little metallic hawser as no other power, no amount of inky blots and rotten parchment bonds, or protocols or treaties, could ever have done. And what is the result of this? Why, the Greek used to boast of his fire, which would burn under the seas, and which, attracted to the keel of a ship, would destroy it in the midst of the ocean; and we know how the power of electricity has been similarly employed to explode mines high into the air, and cause the sacrifice of hundreds of human lives. (Hear, hear.) But this little spark which we are now sending under the ocean—this flash of lightning which passes from shore to shore—this fire which burns there inextinguishably, may truly be considered—if it were not too sacred an expression to use—to be the bond of that love and of that charity between the two nations of which the sacred text says, that "Many waters shall not extinguish it, and many floods shall not overwhelm it." Yes; I have no hesitation in saying that it is time now for the American eagle to let go those lightnings which it is represented as grasping in its talons, and let them drop into the ocean, and they will cross it safely and come to us, not accompanied with any manner of thunder, but speaking the words of softness and of peace. While this graver aspect of things comes naturally to the mind, there is one which presents itself to me that I cannot forbear to linger on with more of tenderness and love. I can imagine a poor mother in the west of Ireland—a poor Galway or Mayo peasant, who had sent her stalwart sons, the promise of her old age, far away as emigrants to those distant regions to gather the gold, not what nature has cast broadcast on the land, but that which honest industry reaps from it; and I can imagine her, when perhaps the days of her widowhood has come, sitting on the farthest crag that juts into the Atlantic, no longer contemplating that waste of waters as a desolate wilderness which separates her from those she loves, but as a means of instant communication with them, as a way of making known to them her joys and her distresses, and of receiving back in a few hours words of consolation and of promise. It will unite the hearts of many now estranged, and, though it may look rather chimerical to consider instances of this individual reciprocal communication as of frequent or of common every-day occurrence, yet it will sweeten the bitterness of separation, and make emigration no longer exile. It will prevent the severing of one from the other resulting in a loss of kindred feeling, and it will renew the affections of life. (Loud applause.) When those who are in Canada, in the wastes of the north, or buried in the forests of the west, know day by day how the sun is shining, or the earth is looking in their own native land—when they know as if they were upon the spot what measures of improvement are before the legislature, and before the people—when they know on the other hand that at home all the prospects of their adopted country are known, the promises of the harvest, the state of commerce, and the improvements of society, and that, in fact, the communication between the two countries is no longer a matter of weeks, or of months, as formerly, but of days and hours—a much closer bond of union will be formed than was imagined by those persons who believed that by looking at the same sun, or moon, or star, at the same hour, they were brought into communion with one another. It is, therefore, a matter of great pride that this island has been chosen by Divine Providence as the means of this most happy communication—of this binding of nations and worlds in bonds which we may trust will be of irrevocable and indissoluble peace. It is no small pride for it to have seen the most splendidly successful application of the most magnificent of those gifts of science and genius which God has given for a blessing and an honor to this age—that after so many years of sorrow and suffering—of calamities of every sort—of famine and disease, this glory should have been given as a recompense to this noble land. I congratulate you that you have been this evening united and associated with the noble engineer who has performed an act so truly honorable to the whole nation; and that this has been done under the auspices of your Lord Mayor, to whom has been appropriately reserved the honor of celebrating in a public manner this great achievement. If this great and wonderful occurrence, which has taken place under his civic magistracy, may be considered accidental—the having united us here—the noble and elevated thought of bringing so many gentlemen of name, family, and high character to do homage to the genius that has wrought this great work—is his own idea, for which he is justly entitled to credit. I, therefore, propose his health, and though I suppose one cannot wish him a longer duration of his present honors—at least let us hope that he may have many years to enjoy to look back upon the present time. (Loud and protracted cheering.)

The Lord Mayor after having returned thanks rose a second time, and, in proposing the next toast, said—I have the honor to propose the health of a distinguished guest whose name is inscribed upon the roll of the illustrious literary celebrities of this age, and whose exertions in the cause of science and progress have met with a grateful recognition from men of all creeds in the country of his adoption. I consider myself fortunate in having the honor of his presence on an occasion like the present, which owes its origin to a wonderful scientific triumph, which must materially assist in advancing still more the great cause of civilization, and in promoting peace and good will amongst men, to the advancement of which so many years of life have been energetically devoted. I would be doing great injustice, both to myself and the eminent Cardinal to whom I refer, if I did not convey my sincere convictions that his philanthropy embraces all mankind, and his great and successful exertions in the cause of social improvement have ever been directed towards the general public good. Nearly a quarter of a century since he accorded to me, in a foreign land, the rites of hospitality. I feel honored at seeing him here to-night, and at having this opportunity of paying my respect to the great talent which produced that remarkable work, "The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion." I have the honor to propose—"The health of his Eminence, Cardinal Wiseman."

The toast was received with cordial and prolonged applause.

His Eminence, the Cardinal, rose amid loud applause, and said—My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, my first duty is very simple, for I do not see that I can do more than thank you with all my heart for your kindness in drinking my health. Your Lord Mayor was kind enough to invite me before I came to Ireland, understanding that I was about to make a tour here, to partake of his hospitality to-day, and I accepted the invitation with pleasure, because I thought it was due to an invitation from one who represented so worthily a noble city towards which I could not but feel the greatest respect, and for whose charities it would be my anxious desire to labor. I accepted it also, because my knowledge of him personally showed he was deserving of any mark of regard it was in my power to pay him. I have no reason to regret that on receiving it I at once cheerfully acceded to his invitation, and I can answer for myself, that it has procured for me an exceedingly interesting, and, I hope, a profitable evening. I have heard with the greatest pleasure what has been said, and I shall return, I am sure, deeply impressed with the noble manner in which the duties of the Mansion-house are discharged in this metropolis. I have, of course, no pretension to dive deeper into its mysteries than those which have been unveiled to us—(cries of hear, hear, and laughter)—but I can truly, and you will join me in the statement, that if all the performances expected from the Lord Mayor are conducted in the same agreeable and substantial manner as those of this evening, I am sure he will be a most transcendantly good chief magistrate. (Laughter and loud applause.) I have nothing more to say than that what the Lord Mayor has been good enough to say of me is true, so far as the existence of my earnest wishes for the welfare of this country. I have never had anything more at heart than to exert whatever slender abilities or means of improvement Providence has been pleased to bestow upon me for the purpose of vindicating the truth of His revelation, and of appplying so much of science as came within my limited range towards the defence of His most exalted truths. If I have at all succeeded in this—if, through Divine Providence, I can pretend to the accomplishment of good, however small, by means of my poor attainments and limited powers, as well as by the unmerited position I fill, I feel it my duty to say, that whatsoever the advantages may be, I lay them, after offering my tribute of them to the Almighty Giver, at the feet of Ireland. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The "Directors of the Telegraph Company," the "Railway interest of Ireland," &c., having been drunk and responded to, the Lord Mayor then proposed the toast of Mr. Lever and the Transatlantic Packet Station, which was most cordially received.

Mr. Lever, who, on rising, was loudly applauded, expressed the sincere gratification which he felt at being present on that interesting occasion. From the experience which they already had as to passengers and cargoes, he believed that if the people of Ireland gave the new Galway Transatlantic Packets the hearty support and co-operation which they were entitled to, the project would be successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. Since the enterprise had been entered upon, not a moment had been lost in perfecting the necessary arrangements—as a proof of which he might state that they had made satisfactory arrangements with nearly two thousand railways and steam packet stations for the booking through and conveyance of passengers. They had obtained the co-operation of the railway interest of this country, of America, and of Canada, and a reduction of rates had been effected, varying from twenty-five to sixty-eight per cent. One of the results of those arrangements was, that the company could now bring passengers from Denmark to Chicago, in the far west, for £9 a head, including provisions during the voyage. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the passages made by the vessels, they have been very satisfactory. He was happy to inform his lordship and the company that the Captain of the Prince Albert had arrived, and now sat by his (Mr. Lever's) side. The Captain had informed him that instead of having these western breezes which were generally flating across the Atlantic at this season of the year, he had had no breeze at all except from Tuesday morning, but that, nevertheless, he made the entrance of the port of Galway in seven days and twenty-three hours, having thereby improved considerably on the run out from Galway to Halifax. As he could now make the passage between Halifax and Galway within eight days, he (Mr. Lever) had no hesitation in saying that it would be done within six months in seven days. Mr. Lever concluded by thanking the press of Ireland and the different railway companies of Ireland and England for the assistance which they had given to the important enterprise with which he was connected.

The health of the manufacturers of the cable, the officers of the Niagara, Agamemnon, Valorous, Gorgon, &c., having been drunk and duly honored, the Lord Mayor, the Cardinal and company generally, left the banquet-chamber, and proceeded to the drawing-room, where several introductions to his Eminence took place. He was soon after conducted by the Lord Mayor, Lord Bellew, Sir James Power, several members of the Corporation, &c., to his carriage. His Eminence was loudly cheered by a large crowd of persons who had remained outside the Mansion House till near midnight in the hope of catching a glance of him.

The Lord Lieutenant was to have presided at the banquet, but the fact of an invitation having been given to Cardinal Wiseman is said to be the cause of the liberal Viceroy's not being present at the festival. The banquet was not injured by the want of viceregal light, and the citizens of Dublin showed his Excellency that his absence was company of the most delightful description.

News has been received at Charleston, S. C., of the capture, on the coast of Africa, of the brig *St. Andrew*, by a British cruiser, on suspicion of being a slaver. The *St. Andrew* formerly belonged to Charleston, but the *Courier* is under the impression that she was sold to parties in Cuba. She and her crew were taken to St. Helena to await an investigation,

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Important open-air meeting at Nenagh.—Address from the Provincial Synod of Tuam.—Cardinal Wiseman's Tour in Ireland.—Dinner at the Mansion House to the Engineer of the Attantic Telegraph Company, &c.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3d, 1858.

The most prominent event of the week has been the holding of an open air meeting at Nenagh, on last Monday, in order that the county of Tipperary might pronounce its deliberate opinion on the facts connected with the sad fate of the brothers Cormack (who, as your readers know, were executed after the last assizes for the murder of a land agent named Ellis), to embody these facts in a petition to parliament seeking a searching inquiry into the case, and also into the method of administering the criminal law generally in Ireland. Your readers will remember that the allegation is that that the jury who committed these poor men was "packed" with "good men and true," that is to say with staunch Protestants and Orangemen, who had been hunted up by the Sheriff for the occasion—that the men were tried with indecent haste, to say the least of it, and convicted on the testimony of an admitted perjurer, and that the Judge who tried the case—Mr. Justice Keogh—outraged the decorum of the court by his charge to the Jury, and trifled with the spirit of the constitution. The "People" assembled in great numbers—probably more than 10,000 tall Tipperary men were collected in front of the platform which was erected opposite the Court-house where the Cormacks were tried, and within a stone's throw of the scaffold where they were executed. On this platform a large number of clergymen and laity from the surrounding districts were assembled. The chair was occupied by the O'Donohoe, M. P., one of the members for Tipperary County. The speech of the day was that delivered by the Rev. John Kenyon, P. P., Templederry. In the course of his address, which was an exceedingly bold and eloquent one, he spoke out in plain English, not putting too fine a point upon anything. He said so vile a man was Judge Keogh and such deadly treason had he committed against his country, that if true justice were administered to him, he would long since have been hanging from a gallows fifty feet high, and he was of opinion that they should petition Parliament to hang him now. He told the meeting not to put any faith in the English Parliament or in petitions; that his firm conviction was that if they expected substantial justice from England they would be disappointed, for that the English people had their heels on the necks of the people of Ireland and their hands in their pockets, and they had no notion of dispensing, of their own free will and accord, impartial justice to Irishmen. A series of resolutions was passed to the effect that the conviction of the Cormacks was not according to justice, and that their lives were wrongfully taken away—condemnatory of Judge Keogh and calling upon government to institute an inquiry into the whole case, and into the present system of empanelling juries in Ireland. Large black flags floated from various elevations, bearing on them such inscriptions as "Justice," "Retribution," &c. The flag upon which this last was inscribed was lowered after it had been up for some time. A very large police force was under arms in the town, but the entire proceedings passed off quite peaceably.

A long and important address has issued from the Provincial Synod of Tuam condemnatory of National Schools, Model Schools and Queen's Colleges. Their Lordships say that the national system of education, while excluding all precise and dogmatical religious instruction during school days, allows all the varieties of doctrine that ever disfigured Christianity to nestle under its shade; and in conclusion their Lordships declare that no system short of an unqualified separate education for their flocks shall ever satisfy them; and in order to succeed in obtaining it without delay they request the people to use every form of petition and remonstrance with the government and they promise their aid to the people in accomplishing this object, which the say is most eessential to the discharge of their episcopal duties and the complete freedom of the Catholic Church. This address is signed by the Archbishop of Tuam and the seven Bishops of the province.

The movements of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, since he put foot on Irish ground at Kingstown last week, have been marked by a series of popular demonstrations of the most enthusiastic nature—triumphal processions—illuminations—addresses and banquets—every where he appears. Our spirited Lord Mayor entertained Mr. C. Bright, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, at dinner at the Mansion House, on Wednesday last. His Eminence the Cardinal was present, the Lord Lieutenant, my Lord Naas, the Lord Chancellor, and other members of the Irish government were invited—indeed his Excellency named the day and promised to come—but those distinguished individuals did not "turn up" on the occasion. The representative of Queen Victoria in Ireland took a great fright it appears when he heard that the Cardinal was to break bread with him, conceiving that it was an artifice (for these "Popish" Churchmen you know are so artful) to obtain a govermental recognition of his Eminence's position in the Church. My Lord Naas, of course, followed suit, and could not think of eating with his Eminence, and as for my Lord High Chancellor (familiarly known to his friends as "Holy Joe," from his sanctimonious reputation), he would just as soon swallow his own woolsack as put his legs under the same mahogany with a "Popish prelate." It is asserted that his Excellency dropped a line to his master, Lord Derby, to know what he should do under the circumstances, and that he received peremptory orders not to eat with the Cardinal. His Excellency, however, proved ten years ago that he hated the Church of Rome like a true Briton, for when in 1848 the Marquis of Lansdowne introduced a bill to enable the Queen of England to carry on diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, as with all other foreign courts, my Lord Eglington moved and carried an amendment, "that it should not be lawful to receive at the Court of London as embassador, envoy, minister or other diplomatic agent, any person who shall be in Holy Orders in the Church of Rome, or a Jesuit, or member of any religious or other community or society of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows." The bill as amended by my Lord Eglington was passed, but, of course, diplomatic relations were never carried on under it, as his Holiness the Pope would not submit to be fettered by such an insulting limitation. However (to return to the Lord Mayor's dinner) the company managed to get on cheerfuly, notwithstanding the absence of his Excellency and his Chief Secretary and Chancellor. Mr. Bright, the guest of the evening, made an excellent speech in which he expatiated on the great social and political advantages that would result from telegraphic communication, and concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Field and the American officers who had aided in the enterprise. His Eminence proposed the health of the Lord Mayor in an eloquent speech. He said his Lordship had reason to congratulate himself on the fact that his year of office had been signalized by two great enterprises—the establishment of the Galway line of Packets, and the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. A large crowd remained outside the Mansion House until midnight for the purpose of seeing his Eminence, who was loudly cheered by them on his way to his Hotel. His Eminence has just preached a charity sermon in the beautiful new church at Dundalk, and he was subsequently entertained at a banquet there. The town was illuminated in the evening, and the people took every means of testifying their great respect and affection for his Eminence. The Cardinal will preach on Sunday next, 5th September, in the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough street, and he will lecture on the following Monday in the Round Room of the Rotunda. The subject of the lecture will be, "The ornamental glasses found in the Catacombs." The proceeds are to be applied towards the erection of a male orphanage under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the foundation of which will be laid in the course of the ensuing week by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. His Eminence will lecture in the Music Hall on the 10th September for the benefit of the Catholic Young Men's Society; the subject of the lecture will be, "Scientific progress should assist moral improvement," and he will preach in Carlow Cathedral on Sunday, the 12th.

Trade in this city is good and improving just now. Money is reported to be plenty and the harvest prospects excellent. There is a little croaking about the "black potatoes," but I understand there is no foundation for any apprehension in that respect. DUBLINER.

The yellow fever in New Orleans has not abated, and several deaths were announced during the last week. A subscription list has been opened in this city, and a large amount has been already collected.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Position of affairs in India.—Dying scene of the E. I. Company.— China — The peace and the treaties.—The Queen's visit to America.—The Canadian Petition.—Cardinal Wiseman.—Return of the Queen and Prince Consort.—Prince Alfred a "middy."—Bill to make married people keep the peace towards each other.—Lucien Bonaparte's Gaelic researches.—A tyrannical sea captain properly punished.

London, 3d September, 1858.

The army has ceased to do anything in India, and the forces composing it are being withdrawn from active service and housed in sheltered places. No actions have taken place since last accounts, and the soldiers hope that they will have an opportunity to repose themselves until the heated season has passed. If the insurgents do not make use of their ally, the sun, while they can, the rebellion will soon be brought to an end. But things do not indicate such supineness on their part, and it is difficult to divine on what grounds the British soldiers found their hopes of repose. The Gwalior Contingent was still in Rajpootana, and still continued to outmarch the English forces. There was a report ere the departure of the mail that the insurgents to the number of 12,000 were entrenched in the neighborhood of Allahabad. The quarter from which the rumor originated is said by the Indian journals to be a highly respectable one. The Behar country was very much disturbed, and things were in a most unsatisfactory position. The insurgents had entered the town of Gya, broke open the gaol, and released all the prisoners. Matters were not mended by the publication of a forged proclamation, purporting to have emanated from the Governor-General in Oude, and containing a guarantee of their estates to the landholders in that kingdom. In Oude both parties were holding back, and there is little promise of speedy tranquilization without some considerable trouble at first.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company met on Wednesday for the last time to chaunt their own requiem. The Act for the better government of India went into effect on yesterday. Will India be better governed under the new than under the old regime? That is the question—there's the rub.

Our last mails from China bring intelligence that a treaty has been concluded with the Imperial Government. We have no detailed information, however, with regard to his progress, nor it is said has our government. We may judge, however, by the American and Russian treaties, the diplomatists of those nations having hastened to take up their share of the chestnuts before our fingers were entirely out of the fire. The Chinese Empire is to be thrown open to Christianity, and the greater portion of it opened to western commerce. Chinese ambassadors will be sent to the capitals of the Powers, and the representatives of the latter will have direct correspondence with the Prime Minister at Pekin, or with the Privy Council. All the laws against Christianity are to be abolished. It was thought that the treaties with the allied ambassadors would be signed on the 22d ult. These treaties will, it is said, include a guarantee to indemnify the owners of property which was destroyed at Canton.

The question of Queen Victoria's visiting James Buchanan and his fellow-citizens as well as the Governor-General of Canada, and her subjects in that country, has gained new vigor by the arrival of a Mr. Norris, bearer of a petition to our sovereign lady from the members of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament and the most influential and distinguished persons in Canada, and hoping that she would open a Crystal Palace which is soon to be inaugurated, or in the event of her Majesty's presence being impossible, that she would send the Prince of Wales or some other member of the royal family to represent her on the occasion. Even the most ardent supporters of a royal transatlantic trip acknowledge that there is no possibility of the Queen's visiting America at this season of the year, and it is even thought that Mr. Norris will not succeed in obtaining the Prince of Wales. However, it is strongly suggested that the Queen should visit America next spring and crossing the Atlantic is said to be a mere pleasure trip. If the Queen be obliged to cross the ocean and she should desire to abridge the sea-voyage, let her cross Ireland, which will give her an opportunity of saying "how d'ye do" to her Irish "lieges," and sail from the harbor of Galway in one of the fastest steamers at her disposal. She would thus make New York or Halifax in a week which would not be too long a sojourn on shipboard, particularly when one is surrounded by all the comforts which royalty need only to wish for in order to obtain.

In Ireland at present, his Eminence the Cardinal of Westminster is the cynosure of all eyes. Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which he is everywhere received. The visit is not pleasing to our Protestant friends in this metropolis, and sorely as they were tried by the Cardinal's coming among themselves they would much rather he should remain in London than go to Ireland. As I perceive, however, by the last numbers of the N. Y. Tablet which have reached me, that you have added to your staff a "Dublin Correspondent," I will leave the Cardinal in his hands, confident that due attention will be shown him.

The Queen and Prince Consort arrived at Dover on Tuesday, on their return from the Prussian trip. Prince Alfred having passed his examination at the Royal Naval College has been appointed a naval cadet and joined the *Euryalus*. He will report himself for permanent service in a couple of months, and will mess and live with the midshipmen as if he were an ordinary "middy" and had nothing royal about him.

Certain papers announce that a bill is about to be presented next session by the Solicitor-General, by which no couple will be permitted to be joined together in holy matrimony without finding two persons to go bail that they will keep the peace towards each other. The sum required will be from £50 to £1,000, according to the wealth of the parties. The announcement may be a joke, but it has a point which is exceedingly sharp considering the immense growth of the custom of wife-beating in England. The application of the joke—if joke it be—is rendered still more unmistakeable by the statement that the act is not to extend to either Ireland or Scotland. It would be a wise precaution to make all English brides or bridegrooms bring forward two respectable persons to prove that they had no other wife or husband living, for bigamy is fast becoming an "institution" here. Not a day occurs that there are not bigamists of either sex discovered.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte visited the city of Perth some days since on his way to the Highlands. The object of the Prince's visit is the study and analysis of the Celtic language. He attended divine worship in the Gaelic chapel and the following day undertook an exploring expedition among the bookseller's shops. The principal object of his search was a translation of St. Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ" into Gaelic, which was made by a learned Catholic priest and published in Perth several years ago.

An action for false imprisonment, brought by a Mr. Krog, a solicitor of the Cape of Good Hope, against the captain of the *Undaunted*, in which ship Mr. K. was a passenger to England, was tried at Bristol last week. The captain treated his passengers rather tyrannically, as but too many ship captains are in the habit of doing. A quarrel having arisen, Mr. Krog told the captain that he was only in the same position over his passengers as an hotel-keeper or the landlord of a tavern. This made the captain very angry, and he retorted that Mr. Krog was trying to get up a mutiny in the ship. He then ordered the solicitor to be confined to his berth, and a chain of some length was placed round his leg, and he was confined there for ten days. On the arrival of the ship here, Mr. Krog commenced an action, which ended in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £375. It is to be hoped that this will be a lesson to sea captains to be a little less autocratic even when they are on their own element. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chinese war and the treaties.—Pleasures of Editorial life in the Ottoman Empire.—Departure of M. Sabatier for Djeddah.—The Russian colors.—Arrival of the Emperor and Empress. — Characteristic anecdote of the peasants of Brittany.—Spanish penal colonization project.—Mgr. Perry.—The Barnabites.—Prelates and ecclesiastics appointed to the Legion of Honor.

Paris, Aug. 27th, 1858.

The result of the Chinese war is the subject of general congratulation on the part of all the journals, official, semi-official, socialist, republican, orleanist and legitimate. It is rather vexatious to be sure that Russia has got, without the slightest trouble or expense, what we and our allies have lost both men and money in procuring. Your republic also, whose representative seems to have been on the most intimate terms with the Russian representative in the Chinese waters, has also profited by circumstances like her Moscovite friend. It cannot be denied that the advantages which Russia has obtained through the efforts of France and England, coupled with the relations which she had already established, the considerable trade by land which she already carried on with the Chinese at the settlements on the Amoor river, place her in an exceptionally favorable position. The fact of having another favorable treaty concluded, however, is very little unless the Chinese Government is obliged to carry out its provisions. It has been pointed out to the Imperial Government that our merchant navy have no port of rest on the way to China, except Sainte Marie, and that the island of Madagascar is in the passage. To replace it under French domination, say they, it would only be necessary to send out a few of those fine vessels which are doing nothing in the harbor of Toulon. They also say that it would be a good opportunity to avenge the massacre of the French who settled there at various periods. It is insisted upon, however, that the aid of England in the expedition, which would most certainly be offered, should be most politely refused. However, England is in a position to put forward some claims to the Island, having made settlements there at about the same time as the French.

Editors of journals published in any portion of the Turkish Empire, in French, Greek, Armenian or Bulgarian, have rather a difficult task to perform. They are obliged to abstain altogether from criticising the acts of the government; to avoid all political discussion on questions, not directly concerning the empire, which might disturb the friendly relations between the different powers. If they publish correspondences from the provinces, they must merely give an account of events, without criticising or passing opinions on the acts of officials. They must avoid all personality, and, as there is not sufficient time to present to the censure officer a proof of articles, they must verbally communicate the substance of their coming articles to that functionary, and follow any instructions given them. They must give insertion to all rectifications and refutations of articles published in other countries, which may be presented to them for publication by the employes of the government. Editors in Turkey have rather a thorny path to tread.

Mr. Sabatier, the French Consul at Alexandria, who has been appointed one of the Djeddah commissioners, has left Paris for the accomplishment of his mission. M. Emerat, who behaved so nobly on the occasion of the massacre, goes out with Mr. Sabatier as dragoman. The bombardment of Djeddah by an English steamer has created a great sensation in all circles here, though, for governmental reasons, the feeling is not allowed to effervesce in the columns of the press. Though England was diplomatically wrong, the town of Djeddah got no more than it deserved, and were things allowed to go on according to Turkish routine, the assassins would eventually have saved their necks.

The Emperor Alexander has decided on the colors which are for the future to represent the empire of the Czars. They are black, yellow or gold, and white or silver. They will be placed horizontally, the black at the top, the yellow next, and then the white. The first two colors answer to the imperial black eagle on a golden field. The cockade will be black and gold, as since Paul I., and during the time of the Empress Anne, there were banners of those colors. The white, or silver, represents the cockade which was worn under Peter the Great and Catherine II. Alexander I. united the three colors by adding to the black and yellow cockade of Paul I. the white cockade of Peter the Great.

The Emperor and the Empress Eugenie arrived at Saint Cloud on Saturday. A story is told of their passage through Brittany, which is characteristic. The Mayor of a little village through which the Imperial pair were to pass, exhorted his fellow-villagers to honor the passage of the Emperor by decorating their houses and putting on their best clothes, those they only wear on the great festivals. The villagers peremptorily refused on the ground that if they were seen so well dressed they would be thought rich and their taxes increased in proportion.

A Spanish journal proposes the transportation to Fernando Po and Annobon of a number of the prisoners confined in each prison in order to establish in those islands a penal colony, such as those of Great Britain and Holland, in New Holland, and the various Polynesian islands.

Mgr. Perry, Apostolical Vicar of Kong Tchou, who preached last winter for the Society of the Holy Childhood and the Propagation of the Faith, is about to leave for China at the head of a noble band of twenty missionaries. He is at present in Rome rendering an account to the Supreme Pontiff of his mission to France. He has collected a considerable sum of money for the furtherance of his pious projects. Several nuns, of the Order of Our Lady of Sion, from various Northern Provinces, have arrived at Marseilles on their way to the different hospitals of the Levant, and among them to that of Pera, in Constantinople.

The bishopric of Rennes has been erected into an archbishopric.

It is only about a year since the regular clerks of St. Paul, better known by the name of Barnabites, re-established themselves in this city. Their former services, performed before their exile from their country, procured for them a most sympathetic reception. They have been working modestly and noiselessly to effect the reconstruction of their edifice in which so many sacrifices were made to the glory of God. The establishment is now full of young and devoted novices who are preparing themselves for the glorious task of perpetuating in France the reputation of charity and devotion which the Order of Barnabites has won. Their present location in the Rue Oudinot is too small, and they are about removing to a more spacious building in the Rue Monsieur.

Mgr. Lyonnet, Bishop of Valence, Mgr. Dufetre, Bishop of Nevers, and Mgr. Regnault, Bishop of Chartres, have been appointed officers of the Legion of Honor. M. Fruchad, vicar-general of Angouleme; M. Bouisset, vicar-general of Montpelier; M. Martin, vicar-general of Avignon; M. Bobee, cure of Yvetot; M. Hamon, cure of Saint Sulpice, Paris; M. Fournier, cure of Saint Nicolas, Nantes; M. Macerouze, cure of Bergerac; M. Spitz, archi pretre of the cathedral of Strasbourg; M. Uhlman, cure of Mulhouse, and M. Daunot, of Charey, have been appointed knights of the same order. =.

We understand the ladies of New York, through their agent, Colonel Kelly, intend presenting to Captain Waters, commander of the Galway and New York steamship *Prince Albert*, an Irish commercial flag, on the occasion of his next departure from this port.

DIED.

On Tuesday, September 14, after a short but severe illness, at his residence, No. 7 Carroll place, N. Y., Dr. William Power, aged 61 years. He was brother to the late lamented Vicar-General of this diocese, Very Rev. William Power, D.D. *Requiescat in pace.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wanted—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the Tablet. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., *Publishers*,
164 William st., New York.

Notice.—Subscribers should be particular not to pay all who may represent themselves as Travelling Agents for the Tablet. There has been some one representing himself as our Agent in Massachusetts and some other Eastern States, but whose name we cannot learn. Will some oneg ive us his name? The following are our only Travelling Agents at present:

Massachusetts.....James Doyle.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn...Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan.
Michigan.....Daniel Finn.
Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.

Mr. James McGee will call on our Subscribers in Hudson, Saugerities, Rondout, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Cold Spring, Tarrytown, Yonkers and all the towns on both sides of the Hudson, on this and following weeks. We hope our Subscribers will be ready to pay up, and help Mr. McGee to get as many new Subscribers as possible.

Our Agent for Massachusetts, Mr. James Doyle, will visit Quincy and its vicinity during the present week; he has bills for all indebted to us. Subscribers in Massachusetts are cautioned against a person giving his name as Philip Doyle. There is no such person authorized to collect for the Tablet.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the Tablet in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

NEW AGENTS.

Java Center, N. Y......John Neville.
Le Roy, " .....Thomas Breslan.
Bergen, " .....Francis Marion.
Norwich, Conn. .....P. O'Sullivan.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Coffee is quiet; the sales are 150 bags Java at 15c.; 25 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c., and 150 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

Coal—The market is steady; the demand is fair; sales of 400 tons Haliburton's Orrel at $7 ℔ chaldron.

Fish—Dry Cod are inactive and prices nominally unchanged. Mackeral are quite active and prices are a shade easier; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $15@$15 50 for No. 1 Mass.; $13 for No. 2 do.; and $9@9 12½ for large No. 3 do. Herring are quiet and prices unchanged.

Fruits—Raisins are selling at a shade easier prices; sales of 400 Bunches at $1 95, and 400 Layers at $2 50; sales also of 5,000 dried Southern Apples at 7½@7¾c.; 2,000 do. Peaches at 16c.; 50 bbls. Currants at 8c.

Grain—The Wheat market is firmer, the advanced prices demanded restricting business. The demand is mainly for milling. Sales embrace 4,700 bush. red Southern at 85c.@$1 25 for very inferior to prime; 6,400 bush. white do. at $1 10@1 40; 4,800 bush. white Michigan at $1 15@$1 25 for very poor to good; 6,000 bush. fair Milwaukee club at $1 02; 4,000 bush. good white Kentucky at $1 38, and 5,900 bush ordinary red Indiana at $1 75. Rye is unsettled; sales of 4,000 bush. on private terms. Barley is in good demand and is buoyant; sales of 2,000 bush. good new State at 80c., and 5,200 bush on terms not told. Corn is better, especially the poorest; the demand is good, mainly for the home trade and for distilling; exporters are buying sparingly; the sales are 61,000 bush. at 68@74½c for Western Mixed, closing at 70@74½c.; 77@79c. for Southern do.; 85@88c for White do.; 94@96c. for Southern yellow, and 94@95c. for Jersey do. Oats are quite firm, and in fair request for the trade; sales of Jersey at 33@43c., State 45@47c. for new, and 48@50c. for Canadian and Western. White Beans are in fair request; sales of 500 bush. at $1 12½. Canadian Peas are lower; sales of 300 bush. at $1 05, afloat.

Hay—The demand is good and the market is firm, the stock light; sales of 1,700 bales at 50c. ℔ 100 ℔.

Hides are dull, and tending to further declension.

Provisions—Pork—The market was less buoyant, and the sales embraced about 800@900 bbls., including mess at $17 35½@$17 40, and prime at $14@$15 25, and $19@$19 25 for clear mess. Beef was unchanged, while the demand was fair, with sales of 150 bbls., including country mess at $11 25@$12, repacked Western at $13 25@$14 37½, and extra at $15 12@$15 37½. Cut meats were less buoyant, with sales of 60@70 hhds. reported at 8½c. for fair brands, and 6½@6¾c. for shoulders. Lard was less buoyant, with sales of about 250 bbls. at 11½@11¾c. Bacon was steady, with sales reported of about 20,000 ℔s. prime city smoked clear at 13¼@13½c., for shipment to California.

Sugars—A lively demand has prevailed, and prices are an ⅛c. higher. The sales embrace 5 500 bags Siam at 5½c.; 870 cases Brazil at 7½c; 147 cercon Neuvitas received from Nassau at 7½@8½c.; 1,980 hhds. Cuba at 6¼@8⅝c, and 1,065 boxes Havana at 7⅜c.; also 500 bags Pernambuco on private terms.

Tallow—The inquiry is fair and the market is steady; sales of 11,000 ℔s. at 10½c. Rough Fat is steady at 6½c., cash.

Teas—The auction sales show an improvement of 1@1½c. on Greens, and 1c. on Blacks. The bidding was spirited, and nearly all the catalogue was sold.

Tobacco—There is a fair demand at full prices; sales of 40 hhds. Kentucky at 10½@11c.; 206 bales Havana at 30@44c.; 311 cases Seedleaf at 14@18c.; and 170 bales Yara on private terms.

Whiskey—The market is easier; the demand fair; sales of 600 bbls. at 24c.

The Child and the Butterfly.

Words by J. E. CARPENTER.

Music by J. W. CHERRY.

ALLEGRETTO.

And old man saw a

mf

lit-tle child A But-ter - - fly pur - su - ing, That flutter'd gai - ly in the sun Each

Slentando.

bud and flow' - - ret woo - ing; "Ah! tri - fle not with time" he said, "Life's

Slentando.

Rall.

Ad lib.

fleet-ing mo - ments trea-sure, Nor waste youth's bright and ro - sy hours In vain and i - dle plea-sure." 'Twas

Colla voce.

Tempo.

Dol.

vain the merry boy went on Through mea - dow vale and wild wood,— For what has youth to

Tempo.

Roll.

do but play? And what is time to child - hood? And what is Time..... to child - hood?

Colla voce.

Laughing boy to manhood grew
Life's battle bravely doing;
Yet what is oft the noblest aim
But Butterflies pursuing?

Some false light glitters in our path,
Some phantom flies before us
And ere we've snatch'd the wish'd for prize
Old age comes creeping o'er us.

Ah! chide not then each idle sport
In meadow vale or wildwood;
Let youth be happy while it may.
Nor talk of Time to childhood.

EDUCATION.

St. Patrick's Young Ladies' Academy,

CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME,

LOWELL, MASS.

Terms:

For Board and Tuition, per session of 44 weeks, one quarter payable in advance	$100 00
Washing	12 00
For Half-Boarders, who dine at the Academy, per session, as above	50 00
Piano and Vocal Music, per quarter	12 00
Guitar	12 00
Painting and Drawing	6 00

No extra charge for French.

The system of instruction, commencing with the elements of an English and French education, will embrace Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Writing, in various styles, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping by single and double entry; History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern; Chronology, Geography, the use of the Globes and projection of Maps, Astronomy, Mythology, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

French being generally spoken by the Ladies, the course of instruction in that tongue will be thorough and entire, affording in familiar conversation, as well as recitation, (during which special attention will be devoted to purity of accent and idiom,) ample facilities for a perfect acquisition of the language.

Plain Sewing, Embroidery on Lace and Muslin, Bead, Chenille, Shell, Pearl and Wax Work, Tapestry, &c.

Drawing in Crayon, Indian Ink and Black Lead; Painting in Oriental Style, in water colors; Music, vocal and instrumental, Piano and Guitar. In short, all the branches usually taught in the best schools, shall be objects of attention and study in this Institute.

Pupils who board at this Academy should be provided with two pairs of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Napkins, Knife, Silver Fork, Spoon, a Silver or Britannia Goblet, Combs and Brushes. ag28 tf

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves. ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementery, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FORDHAM, N. Y.

THIS Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are: Board, Tuition, use of Bedding, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the Summer Vacation spent at the College; for Music, Drawing, German and Spanish; besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, &c., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two preparatory classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate year begins on the first Wednesday of September and ends about the 15th of July.

sep11 6t R. J. TELLIER, S. J., *President.*

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to

ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag29 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.

ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

MISS MAHON'S SCHOOL,

No. 107 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET,

WILL re-open for the ensuing year, on MONDAY, the 6th of September. This School affords an opportunity to Catholic parents to place their children where their religious instruction will be carefully attended to, while all the branches of an English education, with French, Music, and Drawing, will be thoroughly taught by competent teachers.

Terms very moderate.

Reference can be made to his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, and also to those gentlemen whose children have been in the School. ag7 eowtoct

MONS. L DE GRAND VAL'S

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL,

A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION,

Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

THE course of studies is extensive, and the religious instruction, personal habits and comfort of the pupils are sedulously attended to. Terms $200 per School year. References: Rev. A. CAUVIN, of Hoboken, and many of the Rev. Clergy, as also many patrons of high standing. ap17 6m

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is situated on 105th street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, near Harlem. The Scholastic Year will commence on the first MONDAY in September.

TERMS:—Board, Tuition and Washing, per annum, $160. Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Spanish and German languages, form extra charges. ag14 2m

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,

sep4 tf At the Academy.

ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS,

Niagara County, N. Y.,

(Suspension Bridge Post Office.)

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in this country. It stands on an eminence over the Niagara river and enjoys a sublime view of the varied scenery of its rapids—its mountain banks, Brock's monument on Queenstown heights—Lewiston Suspension Bridge—Lake Ontario, and the surrounding country. It is about one mile and a half from the great Suspension Bridge, and three miles from the Falls of Niagara which are heard in the distance.

The Seminary possesses 300 acres of valuable land, irrigated with several springs, which also afford a bathing pond of the purest water. The studies pursued at the Seminary are Ecclesiastical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial. Age of admittance into the ecclesiastical department, over fourteen years. Younger boys of good Catholic parents are received, and trained amongst the ecclesiastical students. Particular attention will be paid to form their character to religion, honor and true politeness. A matron will be charged with the care of their clothes, cleanliness, &c.

Per annum.

Terms for board and tuition of those	$150
" " " Ecclesiastical students	125
Washing and mending of articles washed	12
Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Seminary	8
Entrance Fee	5
Board, &c., during vacations	20

The Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 20th of July.

Persons arriving at the New York Central Depot, Niagara City, (Suspension Bridge,) may take a carriage (fare 50 cents) or walk along the Lewiston Railroad about one mile to the Seminary.

VERY REV. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, C.M., Sup.
REV. JOHN MONAGHAN, C.M.
" DENIS LEYDEN "
" THOMAS SMYTH, "
" ABRAHAM RYAN, "

NIAGARA CITY, N. Y., July, 1858. ag7 2m

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day. ap10 6m

ACTUALLY ASTONISHING

Are the effects of

JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

Which will restore gray hair to its original color, and cause it to grow where it has fallen off and become thin.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

And is perfectly harmless.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Read this home testimony:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1857.

JOSEPH W. HAYES:—Dear Sir—I have used the Jerome's hair color restorer prepared by you, and can recommend it as a very superior article. I had used only one bottle when my hair was restored to its former color and vigor. I have also noticed its effects on persons to whom I recommended it, and in every case it has the effect desired. I am desirous that you should make use of this letter, to induce others to use the restorer. Truly yours,

SAMUEL HILDRETH.

Corner of Fulton avenue and Cumberland street.

Sold in New York by Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street; Barnes & Park, 13 and 15 Park row; Ring, 192 Broadway; Guion, 127 Bowery; Sands, 100 Fulton street; in Brooklyn by Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton street; Philadelphia, by Swayne & Son, No. 8 North Seventh street; Boston, by Spaulding, 27 Tremont row. Address orders to JOS. W. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ap17 1y

SHIPPING.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S

"OLD BLACK STAR LINE"

OF

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL PACKETS,

40 Fulton st., N. Y., and 115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

1858.

PASSAGE to and from the Old Country, by this Old Established Line, at the lowest possible rates, sailing from Liverpool for New York every five days, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, now comprised of the following first class ships:

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Australia,	2,000	Guy Mannering,	2,000
Atmosphere,	2,000	J. A. Westervelt,	2,000
Bridgewater	2,000	John Bright,	2,000
Belle Wood,	2,000	Marmion,	1,600
Chancellor,	2,200	North American,	1,800
Cornelia Lawrence,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
City of Mobile,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,500
Cultivator,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Cynosure,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Universe,	2,000
Vanguard, 1,800 tons.			

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for passengers; rations, consisting of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Rice, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, &c., are issued daily in a *cooked state.*

No Certificate of Passage will be issued for children under 12 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult who must be paid for on same certificate; or persons over 60 years of age, or with an impediment of any kind, without a Permit from Commissioners of Emigration.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Drafts

Payable at sight on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND; ULSTER BANKING CO.; NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, and their Branches. GLYNN, MILLS & Co., Bankers, London; and GUION & Co., Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,
40 Fulton street, New York; or,
GUION & CO.,
115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

Agents.—JNO. WHITNEY, Providence, R. I.
THOMAS RATTIGAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LYONS, Cohoes, N. Y.
jan2 E. P. SLOCUM, Norwich, Conn.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

THE Subscribers continue to book passengers to and from Liverpool, by their unequalled line of Packets, comprising in part:

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Emerald Isle,	2,600	Wm. Tapscott,	2,200
Dreadnought,	2,000	Middlesex,	2,000
Benj. Adams	1,800	Albion,	2,000
Constellation,	2,000	West Point,	1,800
John J. Boyd,	1,800	Margaret Tyson,	1,800
Plutarch,	1,800	Endymion,	2,000
Underwriter,	1,800	Phœnix,	1,800
Emerald,	2,000	Progress,	2,000
Pomona,	2,000	Caravan,	2,000
Shamrock,	1,800	Cambria,	1,800

Making a ship every five days; also by

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Remittances.

Drafts, as usual, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, can also be obtained with further particulars, on application to the Subscribers.

Persons residing in the country and wishing to send for their friends, or remit them money, (without applying to agents,) can do so by sending us the amount, with the address of the person to whom it is to be sent, when a receipt for the same will be returned by mail, and draft or passage order forwarded to their friends in the Old Country as directed, or the whole be returned to them as the sender may request.

Passengers forwarded to the Western States and Canada at the lowest possible rates as usual.

All communications accompanied with postage stamps for reply will have prompt attention.

Address TAPSCOTT & CO.,
jan30 tf 86 South street, New York

SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW'S

BLACK STAR LINE

OF

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscriber, continuing the business of the late firm of Samuel Thompson & Nephew, is now prepared to bring out Passengers at very low rates by this favorite Line, composed of the following splendid Ships sailing from Liverpool every week:

Jeremiah Thompson,	Lucy Thompson,
Lady Franklin,	Webster,
Star of the West,	Calhoun,
Excelsior,	Henry Clay,
Sardinia,	Orient,
Conqueror,	Empire State,
America,	City of New York.

These ships are mostly new—having been built expressly for the Line—with superior accommodation for passengers—sailing punctually as advertised, and make remarkably short passages, and bringing out all our passengers promptly; and if they decline coming out, the passage money will be returned, as usual, without deduction.

Drafts at Sight can also be had on any amount on all the branches of the Bank of Ireland, and National Bank of Scotland; or R. C. Glynn & Co., Bankers, London, and on C. Grimshaw & Co., Merchants, Liverpool. Apply to

SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
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CORPORATION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 2, 1858.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John A. King;

A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Henry R. Selden;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed in place of Samuel S. Whallon deceased;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William A. Russell;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York;

And also, a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New York.

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A Sheriff, in the place of James C. Willett;

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Four Coroners, in the place of Frederick W. Perry, Edward D. Connery, Robert Gamble, and Samuel C. Hills;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 320 of Laws of 1858, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."

CHAP. 320.

AN ACT to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same, to the people of the State:

Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward, and election district in this State, at the annual election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Legislature at such election. On such ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And by those voters who are opposed thereto, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." And all citizens entitled to vote as aforesaid shall be allowed to vote by ballot as aforesaid in the election district in which he resides, and not elsewhere.

SEC. 2. So much of articles one, two and three, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of an act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as regulates the manner of conducting elections and challenges, oaths to be administered, and enquiries to be made, of persons offering to vote, shall be deemed applicable to the votes to be given or offered under this act; and the manner of voting and challenges, and the penalties for false swearing, prescribed by law, are hereby declared in full force and effect in voting or offering to vote under this act.

SEC. 3. The said votes given for and against a convention, in pursuance of this act, shall be canvassed by the inspectors of the several election districts or polls of the said election in the manner prescribed by law, and as provided in article four, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty of the said act, passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as far as the same are applicable; and such canvass shall be completed by ascertaining the whole number of votes given in each election district or poll for a convention, and the whole number of votes given against such convention, in the form aforesaid; and the result being found the inspectors shall make a statement in words, at full length, of the number of ballots received in relation to such convention, and shall also state in words, at full length, the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And also the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." Such statements as aforesaid shall contain a caption, stating the day on which and the number of the district, the town or ward, and the county at which the election was held, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects, which certificate shall be subscribed by all the inspectors, and a true copy of such statement shall be immediately filed by them in the office of the clerk of the town or city.

SEC. 4. The original statements, duly certified as aforesaid, shall be delivered by the inspectors, or one of them to be deputed for that purpose, to the supervisor, or, in case there be no supervisor, or he shall be disabled from attending the board of canvassers, then to one of the assessors of the town or ward, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been subscribed by such inspectors, to be disposed of as other statements at such election are now required by law.

SEC. 5. So much of articles first, second, third and fourth, of title fifth, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of the act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," and the acts amending the same, as regulates the duties of County Canvassers and their proceedings, and the duty of County Clerks, and the Secretary of State, and the Board of State Canvassers, shall be applied to the canvassing and ascertaining the will of the people of this State in relation to the proposed convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes or ballots given in and returned as aforesaid are against a convention, then the said canvassers are required to certify and declare that fact by a certificate, subscribed by them, and filed with the Secretary of State; but if it shall appear by the said canvass that a majority of the ballots or votes given as aforesaid are for a convention, then they shall by like certificates, to be filed as aforesaid, declare that fact; and the said Secretary shall communicate a copy of such certificate to both branches of the Legislature, at the opening of the next session thereof. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, August 4, 1858.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

☞ All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See revised Stat., vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 2d, part 1st, page 140. aug21

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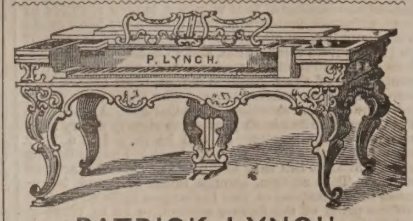

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Address Miss E. SIER, Clifton, Staten Island, New York. sep18 3t

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EDUCATION.

Institution of St. Vincent of Paul,

Nos. 83 and 87 West 23d Street,

BETWEEN SIXTH & SEVENTH AVENUES.

THE aim of this Institution is to give to youth a Christian education, and a solid preparatory instruction for commercial business and the arts.

It has existed for fourteen years, and has been much benefited by the removal of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, to which it is annexed. The several spacious and healthy apartments, which it has the advantage of possessing in its new locality, are well ventilated, and very essential to health, and enables them to apply more assiduously to their studies.

There are in this establishment Four Distinct Schools: 1st, a Select School for Young Men; 2d, a Free School for Boys; 3d, a Select School for Young Ladies; 4th, a Free School for Girls.

The regulations of this Institution are under the immediate direction of the Rev. Pastor of St. Vincent of Paul.

The Course of Instruction embraces both the French and English Languages; the time is equally divided between them. The Clergy of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul personally direct the religious instruction of the pupils.

To give their pupils a Christian education, and to form their minds to the love of virtue, is the object of the most assiduous care of the teachers. Nothing is neglected to fit them for social duties. Pupils of every denomination are admitted, but they are kindly requested to assist at all the public and religious exercises, for the maintenance of order, which will not prevent their maintaining their religious opinions. Those admitted into the Free Schools must be French, or understand French.

Parents provide the books used in the above-mentioned schools. However, should a pupil of either of the Free Schools not have the means of purchasing them, the establishment will furnish them. These books may be procured at the Library of the Institution.

TUITION.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.

The Course of Instruction for the Select School for Young Men embraces the English and French branches, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry, Linear Drawing, followed by the principles of Architecture and Perspective, and the rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The Scholastic year commences the 7th of September; the annual vacation 25th of July. It is divided into four parts or quarters. The first quarter expires the 25th of November; 2d, 15th of February; 3d, 5th of May; 4th, 15th of July.

Terms:

1st Class, { 3d degree, / 2d " / 1st " } $10 00, payable in advance.
2d " ---------- 8 00 " "
3d " ---------- 6 00 " "
4th " ---------- 5 00 " "
5th " ---------- 4 00 " "
6th " ---------- 4 00 " "
Fuel, per annum------- 1 00

Vocal Music, free of charge, granted as a reward to the pupils that give satisfaction.

Piano Lessons—two lessons a week, half an hour each, twelve weeks to a quarter, $10.

Professor of Music, vocal and instrumental, Mr. LOUIS DACHAUER, Organist of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

N.B.—The Rev. Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul having no other resource for maintaining the Free School for the Boys, except the profits derived from the Select School for Young Gentlemen, he desires parents to observe, that in patronizing it, they will contribute towards a good work.

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 88 WEST 24TH ST.

The re-opening of the School will take place on the 7th of September, and the Scholastic year will end on the 25th of July. The Course of Instruction in this School is as follows: Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Course of Instruction includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Composition, and the Principles of Literature; Geography, Astronomy, and the Use of the Globes; Arithmetic, Algebra, Book keeping, Botany, and Philosophy; Needlework, Embroidery of every style, and Tapestry.

The Scolastic year commences the 15th of September; the annual vacation the 30th of July. The 1st quarter ends the 1st of December; 2d, 20th February; 3d, 10th May; 4th, 30th July.

Terms:

1st Class, { 3d degree, / 2d " / 1st " } $10 00, payable in advance.
2d " ---------- 8 00 " "
3d " ---------- 6 00 " "
4th " ---------- 5 00 " "
5th " ---------- 4 00 " "
6th " ---------- 4 00 " "
Fuel, per annum---------- 1 00
Drawing, per quarter-------- 3 00 " "
" in Colors---------- 4 00 " "
" in Water Colors---- 5 00 " "

Piano Lessons—two lessons a week, half an hour each, twelve weeks to the quarter, $10.

Vocal Music, free of charge, granted as a reward to the pupils that give satisfaction.

Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music—Mr. L. DACHAUER.

FREE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

No. 92 WEST 24TH ST.

The Course of Instruction includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Needlework. The re-opening of the School will take place on the 15th of September, and the Scholastic year will close on the 30th of July. This School is placed under the patronage of the Benevolent Ladies of St. Vincent of Paul, who have always manifested the deepest interest in its welfare since its foundation in 1848. From that period to the present day these Benevolent Ladies have defrayed all the expenses attending this good work. A. LAFONT, P.M.S.,
sep18 3t *Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent of Paul.*

THE HOPE MILLS,

ESTABLISED 1832,

71 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

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DEALERS IN

COFFEE, SPICES AND MUSTARD,

Hope Mills Yeast Powder, Bakers' Cocoa and Chocolate, Cocoa Shells, Roasted and Ground Coffee, Ground Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cream Tartar, French Mustard, Soda, Saleratus, Rice Flour, &c., Mocha and African Coffee, Jamaica Ginger, White, African and Cayenne Pepper in original packages.

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND FOR GROCERS.

☞ Mills and Factory, Jersey City.

J. G. ISHAM,
my1 1y N. J. BUSHE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE Committee from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, having in charge the binding out of orphans, in their desire to increase the opportunities for useful employment for such as the Society may have to bind out hereafter, invite applications from Catholic farmers throughout the State. Orphans are bound out as soon after fourteen years of age as places can be found for them. The requirements are:

1. The condition in life of applicants must be such as to ensure to the orphans a good home, with a sufficiency of good food and clothing, and a fair opportunity of learning farm work.

2. The orphan is to have full opportunity (so far as the place may afford) of hearing Mass, attending to religious instructions, and otherwise discharging his or her religious duties.

3. The travelling expenses of the orphans to place of destination are to be paid by the persons to whom they may be bound out.

Satisfactory references will, of course, be required by the Committee, whose regular meetings are on the second and last Wednesday of each month. All communications to be addressed to Committee on Admissions and Binding, R. C. Orphan Asylum, Prince st., corner of Mott, New York.

Applicants wishing to see the orphans who are to be bound out, in order to make a choice from them, are referred to Mother Elizabeth, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Boys, Fifth avenue, between 51st and 52d streets, and Sister Mary Frances, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Girls, Prince street, corner of Mott.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.
CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.
L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. sep11 tf

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, September 8, Steamer CLIFTON, Captain T. R. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Jay street at 8 o'clock every day, Sundays included, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw, landing at Amos street each way.

☞ Freight taken at low rates, and cash on delivery.

TIME TABLE.—Leave Heverstraw at 1 P. M.; Sing Sing, 1.30; Tarrytown, 2; Irvington, 2.30; Dobbs Ferry, 3; Hastings, 3.10; Yonkers, 3.40.

For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE T. STANLEY,
sep25 8t Foot of Robinson street, Office.

INDIA RUBBER SPRING BED CO.

WE wish all who have not seen the INDIA RUBBER SPRING BED to just call and see it. You need not buy if you can help it. We will simply say now it is Sweet, Clean, Everlasting and Bug Proof. They are placed in any Bedstead at from Six to Ten Dollars. Just look them at
sep25 3m fzm 59 BEEKMAN STREET.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS,

BY USING HARRINGTON'S

PATENT CARPET LINING.

THIS LINING is considered far superior to any article ever used for the saving of Carpets or Oil Cloth. It is peculiarly soft to the tread, is a muffler of sound, and enriches the Carpet fifty per cent. It also adds greatly to the warmth of a room by preventing the cold air from passing through the seams of the floor. The materials used in this Lining render it a sure protection against moth. *Ladies, call and see for yourselves.* To be had at any of the principal Carpet Stores in the cities. Manufactured under the supervision of the patentee, by the

New York Carpet and Lining Company.

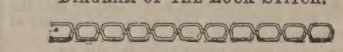
J. R. HARRINGTON, *Agent.*
448 Water street, N. Y.

Carpet Lining and Cotton Batting constantly manufacturing. All orders promptly attended to. sep11 4t*

"Hand sewing cannot equal its work."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tension and a Hemmer that turns hems of any width without previous basting. Office No. 343 Broadway, N. Y.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.



This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.
sep18 tf

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

627 Sixth Avenue.

J. McL. most respectfully informs his old patrons and the public in general, that he has added to his business Gas Fitting in all its branches. An assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Mantel Ornaments, and a general assortment of the latest style of Gas Fixtures, always on hand.

PLUMBING, &C.—Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Boilers, Lift and Force Pumps, with all the various sizes of Lead, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, introduced into stores, private dwellings and public institutions, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for city and country promptly attended to. mar20 1y

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WESTERN LAND AGENCY,

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

CHAS. M. BOYLE,

Dealer in Real Estate and General Land Agent,

Saint Paul, M. T.,

WILL Buy and Sell Land, Locate Land Warrants, Enter Government Lands, Collect, Pay Taxes, and attend to all business appertaining to his profession. Particular attention paid to furnishing information to Catholic Settlers. jan17

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. Steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. Steamer STAR OF THE WEST, will close at this Office on MONDAY, the 20th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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BLANK BOOKS.

Every kind and size, fine and superfine, including

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☞ Catalogues sent free of expense.

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GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING,

At Twenty-five per cent. lower than any other House in the City.

The undersigned is prepared to execute all orders for fitting Gas into Churches, Public Buildings, Private Dwellings and Stores, on the most approved principles.

Green-House Fitting

and

ORNAMENTAL WORK

of every description promptly executed.

JOHN G. WILSON,
21 Centre street.

N. B.—The Subscriber has just removed to the above No. from No. 39 Centre. sep4 tf

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LANSINGBURGH PALE AND AMBER ALE,

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PORTER FOR SHIPPING AND CITY USE.

ALE AND PORTER FOR BOTTLING,

WARRANTED.

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TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

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Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.

TIN CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice.
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FACTORY OF

NICHOLAS SERF,

10 *Thompson Street.*

THE undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of PURE WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.

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A. LANGE,

MANUFACTURER OF GILT MOULDINGS, ORNAMENTED PICTURE AND LOOKING GLASS FRAMES,

206 *William Street, corner of Frankfort,*
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☞ All Plain Gilt Frames can be cleaned by simply applying a sponge and water. REGILDING DONE.
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The utmost care taken in finishing the work in the most perfect style, under the personal superintendence of S. KLABER, 54 First Avenue. my8 1y

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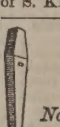

J. DOOLEY,

SEXTON OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH,

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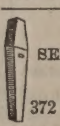
No. 38 Fourth Avenue, corner Eighth St.

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ Burials personally attended to. my15 1y



THOMAS CONNOR,

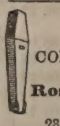
SEXTON OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

UNDERTAKER,

372 *Third Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts.*

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ All orders punctually attended to. my8 1y



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COFFIN MANUFACTURER AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Metallic and Lead Coffins,

235 *and* 237 *Bowery, opposite Prince Street,*
NEW YORK.

All orders for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms, and at the shortest notice.

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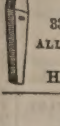
MURPHY'S CHEAP COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

43 Madison Street,

Near St. James' Church.

ALL ORDERS FOR FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Hearse and Carriages to Let. feb20 1y



JAMES SMITH,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

335 *Ninth Avenue, near St. Michael's Church.*

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Hearses and Carriages to Let. my29 6m kzm

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feb27

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